THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 161 R ** ATLANTIC EDITION THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Strike Threat in Boston; Plane Workers Walk Out; U. S. Seeks More Vessels

The World's Day—June 5, 1941

New England: Strike Settled, Others Threaten

A strike of elevator operators in Boston's North Station Office Building, which forced the Navy to operate two of six elevators, was settled, but a similar strike in 50 other buildings was threatened for tomorrow. [Page 2.]

Gen. George C. Marshall told a Congressional committee the First Division at Fort Devens, Mass., would be one of the first units sent abroad with an expeditionary force. [Details of this and other military news: Page 2.]

Miss Susan Field, young Boston writer, disclosed parts of her civil defense plan which won praise of Mayor LaGuardia. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

The United Service Organizations called off its Boston campaign for $364,000 and merged its efforts with the Community Fund. [Details and picture: Page 4.]

The Connecticut Legislature adjourned after five months, with prospects of a special session soon. [Page 5.]

Two Norwegian refugees arrived at Boston by ship with "valuable information" for the United States and British Governments. [Page 5.]

Strikes: California Plane Plant Walkout

Inglewood, Calif.—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers union struck at the North American Aviation Corporation's plant here as union leaders charged the National Defense Labor Mediation Board with "stalling the workers" in negotiations under way in Washington. [Page 8.]

Washington—O. M. Orton, President of the C. I. O.'s woodworkers' union, accused Clarence A. Dykstra, Chairman of the NDLMB, of "all-out labor busting" and announced that "our 20,000 striking members" on the West Coast would stay out until their demands for "a decent living" were met. [Page 8.]

In Washington: More Vessels Sought by U. S.

The Maritime Commission asked Atlantic and Gulf Steamship operators to divert one-half their tonnage to the national defense program, a step that would add 375,000 tons to the 2,000,000 shipping pool being assembled at the President's request.

The House Ways and Means Committee rejected the Treasury's excess profits tax plan and prepared to consider recommendations for increasing individual income taxes. [Financial Page.]

Secretary Knox announced that the Navy Department would issue no more press releases on contracts it makes with individual contractors.

Petroleum Administrator Ickes declared restrictions on oil consumption in the East was "probable" within a month, and added that he hoped if severe measures become necessary they would be undertaken on a voluntary basis. [Page 6.]

Reductions in long distance telephone rates, estimated to save the public $14,000,000 annually and effective July 10, were announced by the Federal Communications Commission [Financial Page.]

A $10,009,655,187 Army supply bill, including funds for 40,000 planes was sent to the House by its Appropriations Committee. [Page 3.]

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau disclosed the Coast Guard was turning more than 3,000 of its sailors—700 to man the liner America—over to the Navy to man new Navy transports following the signing by President Roosevelt of an executive order directing that an unspecified number of Coast Guardsmen should "operate as a part of the Navy."

The House Banking Committee approved legislation to give the Commodity Credit Corporation $1,250,000,000 additional borrowing power to implement the parity price program for agricultural products, and to extend its life until June 30, 1946.

Nominations of members of the graduating class of the United States Military Academy to be second lieutenants were sent to the Senate by the President.

Air and Sea: Slight Damage From Nazi Raids

Widespread air attacks on the Midlands, southeast and northwest England, East Anglia and London were reported by the British to have resulted in minor casualties and no extensive damage. Berlin said its attacks were directed at Birmingham and Chatham naval dockyard and arsenal.

At sea the Germans claimed that Nazi submarines had sunk 24,400 tons of British merchant shipping in attacks on shipping lanes in the north and middle Atlantic. Nazi speedboats were said to have attacked a unit of light British naval forces off the English coast, sinking an auxiliary warship.

Premier Eamon de Valera told the Irish Dail that recent bombings, which Eire protested to Germany, caused 27 fatalities, wounded 45, destroyed 25 homes and made 300 others uninhabitable.

Middle East: Syria, Lebanon Under Blockade

French mandated Syria and Lebanon were officially classed by Britain as enemy-occupied territory and made subject to the restrictions of the British blockade. [Page 9.]

Nazis disguised as wounded soldiers were reported to have been landed in Syria from a hospital ship.

Damage to the Island of Rhodes in a British air raid June 3 was admitted by the Italian High Command.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle was reported to have arrived at Palestine for staff talks with the British commander, Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

Far East: Quezon Signs Espionage Measure

Manila (AP)—President Quezon signed an espionage bill recently passed by the Commonwealth Legislature. The bill is similar to espionage bills of the United States.

In Europe: Duce to Make 'Important Declaration'

Premier Mussolini will preside tomorrow at an extraordinary meeting of the Fascist Council, in which he is expected to make "an important declaration," the Berlin radio said.

Ante Pavelitch, chief of the new Axis-formed state of Croatia, and other members of the Croat Government, are due in Salzburg, Germany, tomorrow for a state visit on the Nazi Government's invitation, the Berlin Radio announced.

King Boris of Bulgaria conferred with Adolf Hitler and Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring and arrived in Vienna yesterday to visit his father, the former Czar Ferdinand, DNB, German news agency, reported.

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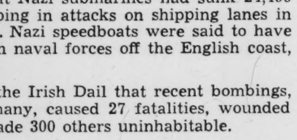
Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Lag in Defense Laid to Far-Off Delivery Dates

Director of purchases in OPM urges revision of contracts—Supports a 24-hour-a-day plan.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5 — The United States should call in and renegotiate all possible national defense contracts, radically advancing the delivery dates of the equipment covered by them, Donald M. Nelson, director of purchases under the Office of Production Management, declared today.

Warning that the country does not yet fully realize the dangers and challenges ahead of it, Mr. Nelson said that a renegotiating of defense contracts would force contractors to go on a 24-hour a day, seven days a week basis and would compel them to do far more subcontracting of work than is now being done.

Asked by the Senate Committee investigating national defense if the Government could get the contractors to renegotiate, Mr. Nelson replied emphatically that "they'll do it."

"I think we ought to renegotiate contracts, where possible, substantially advancing delivery dates," he said. "This, in my opinion, is the best way to speed up the delivery of vital defense orders.

Connally's Comment

Mr. Nelson then explained to the Committee that the OPM was studying a plan to give bonuses to concerns finishing their contracts ahead of schedule and forecast, "I think you'll see something like this soon."

Although not directly saying so, the OPM official intimated that the Army and the Navy were partially responsible for the fact that the OPM had not managed to speed production more satisfactorily. This brought the comment from Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas that while he didn't think that the Army and the Navy were "plumb asleep," he did think that they were kind of "fitful" at times.

"It may be necessary to wake them up. They're full of career men," he added.

Long-Range Program

At this point, Mr. Nelson told the Committee that still more drastic measures were needed and that it was absolutely essential that the Government change its policy of stepping up the defense program after each crisis and substitute a long-range, over-all program, which would include the utmost possible defense needs for the next 18 months.

"We ought to figure out just what the defense program is going to need 18 months from now and make a long-range inclusive plan to take care of it. We should stop the practice of merely stepping up the program after each crisis."

Senator Connally thereupon added that there was a vital need of overcoming the sluggishness over defense now apparent throughout the country.

"I don't know if I'm right, but there seems to be a very widespread feeling throughout America that the program has bogged down, that the mud is deep and that we're not getting anywhere," the Texan said. "There is too much lost motion between the Army, the Navy, and the OPM. What this country needs is a single production chief, a big, two-fisted man to tell labor and industry where to head in. We need authority in this country to get materials and to get them quickly."

More Subcontracting Urged

Mr. Nelson answered that he agreed with Senator Connally that the most important thing before the country today is to destroy that sense of sluggishness and defeatism. Although he did not commit himself on the question of an all-powerful production boss, he did agree with Committee members that the Army and the Navy should force all prime-contractors to "farm out" as much of the work as possible.

"The OPM has set up the machinery to aid prime contractors in subcontracting and it only needs an order to go," he declared.

The workability of this set-up was questioned, however, by Senator James M. Mead, (D) of New York, who said that it was only a "skeleton organization" and that plenary power ought to be given to some authoritative man who could go to work and enforce subcontracting.

"It should be a major department in the OPM, not merely a skeleton force," he asserted.

Asked why the OPM sometimes gave contracts to other than the lowest bidders, Mr. Nelson said that he felt "that some day we are going to have to make an all-out effort in national defense and the more manufacturers that know how to make equipment the better it will be."

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee, replied that the Committee was worried because this all-out effort wasn't already under way.

Roosevelt Asks Action On St. Lawrence Seaway

President says work should start at once as vital need for hemisphere defense.

Growing opposition to seaway program is voiced by various N. E. organizations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—In one of his most vigorous and outspoken war-emergency messages to Congress, President Roosevelt today appealed to the Senate and House to authorize the Government immediately to begin, in co-operation with Canada, the St. Lawrence seaway and power project as a step vital to the joint protection of the North American continent.

The President declared that more power and more transportation were urgently needed in order that the United States may gain "production and more production" in the "all-out race for national defense."

He bluntly warned Congress that while the enemies of democracy are developing every hydroelectric resource and every waterway from Norway to the Dardanelles, America could only with peril permit itself to be "out-matched because shortsighted interests oppose the development of one of our greatest resources."

Transportation and Power

Shortage of transportation and shortage of power, Mr. Roosevelt contended, are today "limiting factors" in the manufacture of planes, guns, tanks and ships, and these shortages he urged Congress to overcome by giving its quick approval of the bill authorizing the project which was introduced in the House last Monday.

"Your action," the President stated, "will either open or keep bottled up one of the greatest transportation resources ever offered a people.

"Both countries need the power. Both face power shortages which threaten to grow more serious as the demands of the defense program multiply with almost incredible rapidity."

Mr. Roosevelt put great stress on the fact that the aluminum needs of the defense program alone require more than 10,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year and that this need is constantly expanding with the urgency of "more planes to outstrip the aggressors."

Prevent Bottlenecks

Defending the inland-water shipping side of the undertaking, he said that it will help prevent transportation bottlenecks.

"It will," he explained, "provide a great highway to and from important defense production areas.

"It will cut by more than a thousand miles the stretch of dangerous open water which must be travelled by supplies to Great Britain and strategic North Atlantic bases.

"It will increase our capacity to build ships."

Likewise did the President directly counter the argument that since the St. Lawrence project could not be completed for four years or perhaps a little less under great pressure, it would be valueless as a defense measure. He frankly told Congress that it had

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Text of President's message on waterway: Page 7.

Opposition to the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway Project is far more widespread in New England than even President Roosevelt suspects, Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce declared today.

Strongly challenging the report of the Department of Commerce that the Seaway Project would benefit the port of Boston, Mr. Davis, who is also President of the National St. Lawrence Project Conference, a Nation-wide organization opposed to the Seaway, said loss of 250,000 tons of water-borne commerce would not easily be made up.

"Assertions contained in the report that this loss could be offset by increased movements of cereal products, automobiles, dairy products, and other items are absolutely unsound and cannot possibly be based on a practical economic survey," the Maritime Association head emphatically stated.

Challenges Survey

"There is very strong feeling among those opposed to the project," Mr. Davis said, "that reports by various branches of the Government, prepared at the request of the President, naturally lean toward the views of the Administration rather than showing actual facts and effects.

"One sample of how absurd the proposed project really is may be seen in the fact that navigation on the St. Lawrence is virtually impossible for five months of every year," he continued. "Moreover, other transportation agencies would have to maintain stand-by faciilties to serve shippers during these five ice-bound months, thus impairing their solvency and tax-paying ability."

Mr. Davis said the project, if carried out, would be definitely harmful to the American way of life, to labor, agriculture, industry, and transportation. It would be injurious, he said, to many of the Nation's cities and ports because the waterway would carry two-way traffic—American products and raw materials outward bound and foreign products and raw materials inbound.

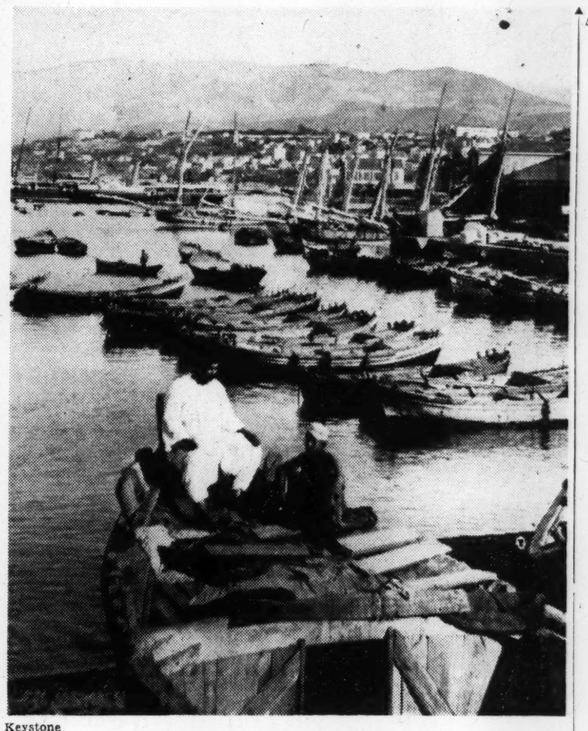
Opposition Grows

Sentiment is unanimous in New England against the development, he said. Leading groups and individuals are firmly of the opinion that any public funds should now be applied solely to necessary parts of the defense program and not to things which could not possibly be completed during the emergency.

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts, which in 1934 supported the plan, has changed its ideas and now opposes it, he said. The New England Council, the Providence Chamber of Commerce, the Connecticut Manufacturers Association and other groups typical of New England all oppose the plan, Mr. Davis declared.

Department of Commerce Report: Page 2.

Full U.S. Naval Aid Now, Growing Plea in Britain; Blockade Extends to Syria



Keystone

Beirut With Its Harbor

Capital of French Syria bombed by British airmen

British guard oil supplies by occupying Mosul area: Page 9.
British classify Syria and Lebanon as "enemy occupied": Page 9.

Australia demands full air support for all Empire troops on duty in Middle East.

By the Associated Press

Great Britain extended its blockade to French-ruled Syria and Lebanon today, declaring them "enemy-occupied territory" and potential springboards for Germany's war machine to strike at Palestine, Cyprus, and Egypt.

Germany was already apparently using its newly acquired base on Crete from which to deliver a heavy air assault on the main British Mediterranean fleet base at Alexandria, causing an officially estimated 100 fatalities.

Powerful squadrons of the British fleet were reported massing off the Syrian coast, while Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu was reported to have informed German Ambassador Franz von Papen of Turkey's concern over the asserted debarkation of German troops in Syria.

The Turkish radio reported that 15,000 German troops had already slipped into Syria, many of them disguised as wounded home from the wars.

In Australia, members of the War Advisory Council were understood to have stressed at a meeting today the necessity of adequate air protection for Australian and other forces operating in the Near East.

Harry Beasley, Labor Member of the Council, served notice he would demand that the Australian Government insist on a British guarantee of adequate air support.

It was announced yesterday that of 6,486 Australians on Crete, 3,599 were unaccounted for, many of them being prisoners.

'War Cabinet' Hears Winant Secret Report

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, told France today that Franco-German collaboration was "inimical" to the rights of the United States and other nations.

In a statement, the Secretary of State declared official reports indicated that the Vichy Government had adopted a policy of collaboration with other powers "for the purpose of aggression and oppression."

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5 — In order that America's still formative defense program may benefit from Britain's mistakes, as well as its achievements, the British Government has released to the United States, through Ambassador John G. Winant, a full, confidential and completely uncensored report of Britain's war experience.

During his continuing interviews here which will not be finished until the end of the week, Ambassador Winant is transmitting this report personally to every member of the Administration's inner "War Cabinet" and to military, naval, and air experts of the armed services.

In furtherance of his efforts to co-ordinate defense production in the United States with Britain's most urgent war needs, the Ambassador spent most of the day in conference with Harry L. Hopkins, Co-ordinator of the Lend-Lease Program, and William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management.

The contents of Mr. Winant's report and his discussions of policy with members of the Cabinet apparently will not be made public or even outlined, but from information which is reliably vouchsafed there is no reason to withdraw any of the account which was recorded two days ago in The Christian Science Monitor. The ambassador himself took occasion to deny that Prime Minister Winston Churchill had sent any message to President Roosevelt that unless America gave active armed assistance Britain could not last out the year.

No responsible correspondent has made such a statement. The statement which careful and informed Washington reporters have made is that both British and American military authorities are agreed that this war cannot be won by Britain without the presence of the United States as a "fighting ally" and there is no reason to believe that Mr. Winant is reporting any other fact to the President and members of the Cabinet.

The Ambassador's conversations deal with two main phases:

1. What the United States needs to do if the country is going to accomplish the purposes outlined in the President's speech.

2. How the United States can profit from knowing fully what Britain has gone through in coping with the Nazi blitzkriegs.

On this latter point he told correspondents: "The British have made available through the Embassy to this Government their war experience.

Valuable to Nation

"That experience is of great military value in preparing this Nation to defend democracy."

The confidential report which thus was made available to American authorities covered the entire scope of the war, its effect on Britain's economy and its new social problems as well as strictly military data.

To make this highly vital information as valuable as possible to the United States, Mr. Winant is presenting it in person and amplifying it from his own experience and insight in long consultations with all members of the President's "War Cabinet," including Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and technical experts assisting the White House.

Mr. Hull said he had discussed with Mr. Winant the international dangers confronting America.

Difficult Situation

For obvious reasons, it is extremely difficult to discuss this critical aspect of Britain's war outlook. In the first place, specific details cannot be given. In the second place, it is hard to depict the urgency of the present crisis without giving an exaggerated and mistaken impression of the general situation.

Thus, there is a growing conviction in well-informed quarters here that the time factor is all important and that the next few weeks—especially American action in the next few weeks—is likely to prove vital. Nevertheless, it would be misleading and wrong to conclude from this that Britain is anywhere near the end of her resistance or that the issue will be finally decided in the next few weeks or even the next few months.

Britain's determination to fight

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

British Labor Drafts Its Own New Order

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 5—The British Labor Party, having reaffirmed its determination that Britain shall fight till Adolf Hitler is defeated, and having rejected in advance any Nazi plan for a new European order, has now followed with the logical sequel by bringing its own plans for a new order a stage nearer crystallization.

A special committee of Socialist experts has been appointed to draw up blueprints of reconstruction, the Whitsuntide Labor Party conference here was told in its concluding session yesterday.

In the meantime Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare in the present British Government and one of the leading Socialist economic planners, restated a broad outline of how his party would win the peace.

Three Major Points

Among the points he stressed were:

1. That wartime planning of plenty in arms can and must be continued to provide peacetime requirements in plenty. In this way, Mr. Dalton contended, mass unemployment could at the same time be ended.

2. That the treasury's wartime control over banks showed the manner in which finance should become in peacetime too the servant of society and not its master.

3. That the wartime measure providing the 100 per cent excess profits tax was a practical and effective example of how to prevent individuals profiting at the expense of common interests.

Despite Mr. Dalton's assurance that concrete reconstruction proposals would soon replace general principles, other Labor delegates criticized their Executive's interim peace aims as vague and insufficiently progressive.

They called for a far greater effort from the Labor Party to prevent a return to prewar conditions with the employing class recapturing their old privileges.

Social Services Improved

A hard-hitting reply to these critics came from Mr. Arthur Greenwood, member of the Inner War Cabinet and responsible in particular for the Government's reconstruction plans.

Stressing how Britain, despite its immense war burdens, had actually improved its social services in the past two years, he told the conference that he believed his role as member of the all-party Government was to find a common ground with other political viewpoints.

Moreover, of the statement of peace aims by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, last week, Mr. Greenwood said: "No Conservative Minister has ever used such Labor language before."

Certainly Mr. Eden's contention that future international security would depend largely on social security at home, and that there must be no selfish national advantages any more than selfish advantages for individuals, might well have been a pronouncement from a Socialist platform.

Rights of the Individual

Nor does the similarity of aims for better social equality end there. Other notable pronouncements made in the last seven days by President Roosevelt and Pope Pius XII have recognized freedom, the rights of man, and individual economic security as the basis of the peace of the future.

Thus are the moral forces opposed to the totalitarian new order slowly mobilizing to conceive a concrete alternative to a new order under the Nazi heel.

The urgent need for the clearest possible indication of what sort of world a victorious British Empire plans to build with the full co-operation of the American Continent has been brought home to me recently in conversation with an officer of the Free French fleet air arm who is in close touch with his fellow countrymen who escaped to Britain from France.

This officer is convinced that a great number, perhaps a majority,

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

'Decent World' Needs Christian Co-operation

By the Canadian Press

Toronto, June 5

Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, Former Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, said in an interview here that "our only hope of maintaining a decent world is dependent on Christian co-operation."

"The Christian churches, whatsover their doctrinal and organizational differences, are at one in affirming the five fundamental principles of Christian civilization, every one of which is attacked by totalitarian philosophy."

Dr. Leiper names the five fundamentals as faith in the sacredness of human personality and the consequent freedom of conscience; faith in God as the author of man's nature; faith in human brotherhood; faith in the moral law as universal; faith in the possibility of order under law through the control of force in the public interest.

'Inside the War' By Edmund Stevens

The inside story of the war in the Middle East—in Greece, in North Africa, and in Ethiopia—will be told by The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent who has just returned to the United States.

Adding the Greek and African campaigns to his coverage of the war in Finland and Norway, Edmund Stevens writes from one of the widest current backgrounds of military and diplomatic affairs. His twelve articles, contributed to the Monitor's "Inside the War" coverage, will begin

Monday, June 9

Union Threatens Elevator Strike in 50 More Boston Office Buildings

Boston Seeks Cash for Liens On New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 5 (AP)—The City of Boston proposed a minor amendment in the Interstate Commerce Commission's plan for reorganization of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad today whereby it would receive more than $1,600,000 in back taxes before the plan becomes effective.

Robert H. Hopkins, the City's Assistant Corporation Counsel, proposed that liens held by the municipality against the Old Colony and Boston & Providence Railroads, operated by the New Haven, be paid off before the system reverts to private ownership.

The Commission's plan provides for continuation of the liens after the debtor company has been reorganized.

Mr. Hopkins said the Old Colony owed taxes of $481,000 and the Boston & Providence $230,000, while the two owed an additional $907,000 for taxes on the South Station in Boston. A large part of the combined sum was for taxes for the years 1939 and 1940, he told United States District Court Judge Carroll C. Hincks.

Approved by City

Maintaining that in all other respects "Boston is wholly in favor of the reorganization plan," Mr. Hopkins asserted that the court had authority to order the liens paid off before the reorganization.

The City, he said, approved the inclusion of the Old Colony in the reorganization because municipal officials were "interested in maintaining adequate railroad service in and out of Boston." He promised the New Haven would receive "full co-operation" of the City of Boston and suggested that after the reorganization was effected, the system could go to the Massachusetts General Assembly or City Tax Appeals Board to get tax relief.

The Boston Port Authority, represented by Henry E. Foley, asked that the reorganization provide for the complete divorcement of the Boston & Maine Railroad from the New Haven.

Owns Common Stock

The New Haven at present owns all the common stock and 91 per cent of the preferred stock of the Boston Holding Railroad Company, which in turn operates the Boston & Maine.

The divorcement could be accomplished, Mr. Foley told the court, by modifying the ICC's plan so that the disaffirmance of the New Haven's guaranty of the remaining nine per cent of the holding company's stock "in the hands of the public will result in the elimination of any financial interest in the Boston & Maine."

The separation was necessary, Mr. Foley stated, "because the New Haven is chiefly interested in the Port of New York, while the Boston & Maine is chiefly interested in the Port of Boston."

$733,750 Army Contract

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The War Department has announced award of a contract to Cheney Bros., Manchester, Conn., for silk for $733,750.

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Reserve Fliers Practice on Radio

Two-way radio communication between ground and plane is part of the training received by members of the Massachusetts Wing of the Civilian Air Reserve. Demonstrating here are left to right: Maj. Ray H. Stone, commanding officer; Lieut. Nathaniel Dominy, Acting State Adjutant and communications coordinator; Capt. Richard Payson, State Executive Officer; Capt. William Wood, commanding officer Squadron 6, Framingham.

'Fighting First' Groomed for War Service

The Army's "Fighting First" Division, now stationed at Fort Devens, Mass., would be one of the first ground units to move if this country had to send an expeditionary force abroad, it was learned today.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, told a House Appropriations subcommittee the First Division was a "task force of first priority." As such, it gets 100 per cent issues of any new equipment that becomes available.

Certain National Guard divisions also get first priority, General Marshall said, "because they are among those that have been selected for possible use under certain eventualities."

The First Division, one of the Army's nine "streamlined" or triangular divisions, is at virtually full war strength of approximately 14,000 officers and men, and is composed almost entirely of regulars.

Three-Year Enlistment

Most other Army divisions are made up partly of selective service recruits, available for only one year's service, whereas the Regular Army troopers are enlisted for three years.

The War Department said it was not ready to disclose what National Guard divisions were on the priority list for first call to action.

Commanded by Maj. Gen. Donald C. Cubbison, until recently head of the Army's Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla., the First Division is composed of the 16th, 18th, and 26th infantry regiments, the 5th and 7th field artillery, the 1st medical regiment.

Transfer Reported

The Division has figured in published reports that the War Department planned its transfer soon to Puerto Rico, either for maneuvers or permanent station, but the report has not been officially confirmed.

In the World War, the Division lived up to its sobriquet of "The Fighting First." The first to be sent to the fighting front, it was the first to see action as a division, captured the first German prisoners, captured the first enemy-held town, and was among the last to return home.

War Game Ends—Terminating a two-day maneuver at 5:13 o'clock this morrning after an all-night "battle" in the rain with strong "enemy forces" advancing across northeastern Massachusetts, the First Division was back at Fort Devens drying out.

Approximately 16,000 men of the First Division and the 101st Cavalry successfully fought a delaying action, despite "overwhelming odds," to allow heavy concentration of American troops at Troy and Albany, N. Y., umpires for the maneuvers ruled.

During the night, and while heavy rain poured down on the "fighting" men, a strong "enemy force" from Concord drove through the lines of the 26th Infantry and "captured" the Command Post of the 33rd Field Artillery.

Under constant pressure from the "enemy," the Division performed a night withdrawal with combat teams 16 and 18 actually carrying out their assignment. The Division Command Post was shifted during the night to a point southwest of Townsend and the railhead was shifted from Fitchburg to Gardner.

A critique will be held this afternoon, at which time the proficiency of the maneuver will be announced. Umpires for the war games—the most extensive carried out in New England to date—were officers from the 6th Army Corps and the 26th Division.

New Draft Call—Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff has announced a new draft call—the fourteenth for the First Corps area—which will place 2,535 New England men in military training. Induction of the new group will commence June 25, he said. State quotas for the draft are Massachusetts, 1,196; Connecticut, 663; Rhode Island, 232; Maine, 224; New Hampshire, 127, and Vermont, 93.

Farm Workers Scarce—Massachusetts local draft boards were warned to give special attention to requests for occupational deferment for farm workers as the shortage of labor in this field is growing more acute. In issuing the warning, Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service, quoted a recent statement by Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, in which he said "the national defense program has drawn heavily upon the supply of farm labor and maintaining an adequate supply of farm workers for production of essential foods required for national defense is becoming a serious program."

With a 25.1 per cent reduction in the supply of available farm labor between April 1, 1940, and April 1, 1941, New England is one of the sections hardest hit.

More Time for Selectees—Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Massachusetts Director of Selective Service, has notified all local draft boards that a new amendment to the Selective Service regulations extends to 10 days the time allowed any registrant to fill out and return his questionnaire. The time formerly allowed was only five days. The change takes effect immediately.

No Danger for Civilians—Brig. Gen. John B. Brooks, commanding the Army air base at Westover Field, Chicopee, Mass., said that practice bombings and gunnery operations of Air Corps units would not endanger the lives and property of the public in any way. The Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission has granted permission for a bombing range at the Quabin Reservoir and General Brooks explained that it would be some distance from habitation and the subject of strict patrol and observation while in use.

Troop Ship Sails—Approximately 1,000 soldiers of the First Division, most of them members of the second battalion of the 16th Infantry, embarked yesterday on the Army transport Kent on a secret mission said to include landing practice on the shore of Cape Cod, supposedly at Sandwich Beach. It was reported later that the Kent was seen passing through Cape Cod Canal but no authoritative Army statement could be secured.

Draft Prosecutions—Albert Lyons Scott, Jr., of Newton, Mass., who was arrested by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents earlier this week and released on bail yesterday after spending one night in the East Cambridge Jail, was indicted today on charges of having failed to register in accordance with provisions of the Selective Service and Training Act and failing to return a completed questionnaire.

The indictment of Mr. Scott, a Quaker and conscientious objector, by the Federal Grand Jury, was one of 11 returned to Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court.

Included among the other indictments was a charge against Edward D. Hallfelder, alias Edward Driscoll, who was charged with making false statements in a selective service questionnaire on March 5 of this year. The indictment alleges that the defendant falsely stated he was married.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free Public Lecture on Christian Science by Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dedham, in Dedham High School Auditorium, Whiting Avenue, 8 p. m.

Benefit Performance for "Our Boys in Camp." The Chinese Play, "K'ung," by Mrs. Larz Anderson, will be presented by the cast of the Barn Theater and the proceeds will go for the benefit of soldiers in Massachusetts camps. At the Barn Theater, Avon Street, Brookline, at 8:15 p. m. Cost of tickets will be $1.00.

Gallery Talk at Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff will lecture on "Enjoyment of Design." At 11 a. m.

Friday

Flower Show under the auspices of the Newtonville Garden Club. The exhibition will include arrangement of roots, bulbs or tubers, branches, leaves, blossoms, fruit and foliage, mass arrangements, specimens, and miniature wild flower gardens. At the Newtonville Women's Clubhouse, Washington Square. Doors will be open from 1 to 9 p. m. There will be an admission charge.

American Flower Show sponsored by the Garden Club of Winthrop. There will be many unusual features to add interest to the show. Among them will be a photographic corner where the results of a contest for the best photograph of the Dean Winthrop House and Garden will be exhibited, a native blue spruce tree sent from the State of Utah for planting in the Dean Winthrop grounds, and classes for the best in garden arrangement. The show will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, Pauline Street, Winthrop, from 2 to 9 p. m. There will be an admission fee.

Annual Dog Show of the North End Union. The show will be divided into three classes and ribbon awards will be made to the class winners. There will be 50 dogs of all shapes and sizes entered in the show. At the North End Union Gymnasium, 20 Parmenter Street, Boston, at 4 p. m. Tickets are 10 cents.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
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Lift Strike Threatens 50 More Offices

Labor union officials, victorious in a day-long strike against the management of one Boston office building, today threatened to call out 1,000 elevator operators in 50 other buildings unless their terms are met by tomorrow noon.

Issuing his ultimatum shortly after settlement of the dispute at the North Station industrial building, Walter D. Collins, American Federation of Labor leader, said the union would tie up the National Shawmut Bank and the Boston Chamber of Commerce buildings, among others, unless the demands were promptly met.

The strike would be called tomorrow morning, he said, except for the rainy weather, in which picketing is unpleasant.

Demands Exceeded

Terms of the settlement at North Station exceeded the Union's original demands. A 15 per cent increase in wages, with time and a half for overtime; two weeks vacation with pay; and a reduction of the working week from 48 hours to 44, were the final conditions agreed upon.

The union, Federal Labor Union 21,923, had asked for a 10 per cent increase in wages.

The agreement was signed for a period of one year, during which time strikes are prohibited. All differences must be referred to the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, whose decision will be final and binding on both parties.

Settlement came at 11 a. m. after several hours of conference by Mr. Collins, William J. Hanley, General Superintendent of the building, and three other labor and management representatives.

First District Headquarters of the United States Navy on the 13th floor of the office building, were served during the strike by Navy men, who operated the elevators in defiance of the Union, it was reported.

Many Climbed Stairs

Others of the 3,000 office workers in the building were forced to climb the stairs. Boston & Maine Railroad employees, climbing 8 to 10 flights, found on the sixth floor landing a poster reading: "Half-way station. Pause for refreshments."

An estimated 150,000 workers would be inconvenienced by the threatened general strike. The walkouts have been authorized by the Union Executive Committee and await only final notice.

Offers to mediate the disputes before the State Arbitration Board have been rejected by management officials, Mr. Collins charged.

At issue in many of the uildings is the Union's demand for a closed shop, as well as wage increases, working-hour adjustments, and vacation provisions.

Diversion of Ships To British Aid To Affect Hub Services

Diversion of United States merchant shipping to trans-Atlantic ruotes as a measure of British aid ill affect out steamship services in the Port of Boston, it appeared today.

The action of the United States Maritime Commission will apply to the Ocean Steamship Company ("Savannah Line"), the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, the Eastern Steamship Lines, and the Pan American Line.

Only the Eastern Steamship Lines has headquarters in Boston. The President, Alton B. Sharp, is in Washington and could not be reached for comment.

Officials of the other lines said they had as yet received no instructions in this connection.

Eastern Star Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEDFORD, Mass., June 5—Paul Revere Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, observes its Silver Anniversary in the Town Hall tonight. Following a banquet, Grand Officers of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts will be tendered a reception, after which an entertainment will be held.

Army Leader

By a Staff Photographer

Maj. Gen. Donald C. Cubbison

Commander of the crack First Division now stationed at Fort Devens, Mass.

Cotton Plan for Lawrence

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced today that its stamp plan for distriuting cotton goods among needy families through regular trade channels would be extended to Lawrence, Mass., in about a month.

By a Staff Photographer

Susan L. Field of Cambridge

A civilian defense plan, drawn up by Miss Field and thrust by her into the hands of Mayor La Guardia in Boston Tuesday night, was termed by the Mayor the most complete plan for American civilian defense he has seen.

'We've Got to Win War Now,' Woman Personnel Aid Says

"It's time America got tough," declared Miss Susan L. Field of Cambridge, whose ideas on national civilian defense were termed by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York as the best among the thousands he had received since being named Co-ordinator of the Federal Office of Civilian Defense by President Roosevelt.

"Production is the first line of civilian defense," continued Miss Field, when interviewed this morning at the Hotel Ambassador. "And since we've got to fight the totalitarian method of production in Germany and German-occupied territory, we've got to fight it now—and win it now—in the democratic way."

People all over the country are asking: "What do I get out of civilian defense?" "Where do I fit in?" "What does it all mean to me?"

"These questions must be answered," continued Miss Field. "It is futile to arouse public enthusiasm and a democratic will to help without enlisting full public aid. The persuasive power of a few high-powered speeches, pamphlets, or statistics is not enough. America must roll up its sleeves and get to work.

More Than an Auxiliary

"Furthermore," Miss Field continued, "civilian defense is more than an emergency auxiliary to armed defense. We are now the first line of economic defense, for both the United States and the British Empire. Training citizens for military invasion, no matter how dramatic such defense efforts may seem to the public, is not enough.

"Business, the present Administration, and the entire country agree that our prior responsibility is an all-out effort for defense production—in which every civilian can and must share.

"Housing, nutrition, recreation, social services, and the fluidity of the labor supply can create real bottlenecks against defense unless a centralized agency for civilian defense is organized to provide plans whereby the entire citizenry, labor, consumers, and management may work together in a common cause," Miss Field declared.

Taking up more specifically her suggestions for organized civilian defense in Massachusetts, Miss Field proposed that every advantage should be taken of the organizations already existing within the States, and which are specializing in some field of organization, production, social service, or corporation management.

Helpful Organizations

"Consultants who understand conditions in Massachusetts are to be found in chambers of commerce, trade associations, recreational and industrial development associations, hospitals, and public school boards, also the NYA, the WPA, and the various state employment and statistical organizations," Miss Field added.

"These organizations can supply information, and occasionally lend personnel to a centralized agency, to be known as the Civilian Defense Service, to be located in the State House, and to serve as a coordinating and fact-finding bureau to guide the various groups.

"Since any program for civilian defense must be financed by Federal and State taxes, it is certainly sound business for industry to protect its investment," Miss Field continued. "And it is obvious that the work of civilian defense must be democratically shared by all civilians, if defense is to be soundly organized, effective, and permanent—now, or in the postwar period."

Miss Field, a Radcliffe graduate who majored in journalism at Boston University, has had considerable training in advertising and publicity work, and is also a qualified personnel expert.

"A national emergency of the sort which we now face is perhaps the best way of awakening the American people to their responsibilities," she added. "Those who know how to meet such an emergency will become leaders in the work," she declared, by way of emphasizing the need for training citizens to work for themselves.

"During the hurricane which wrought so much destruction in New England a few years ago, it was those who knew how to cut down trees, to remove debris, and to adapt themselves to the temporary use of candles, oil lamps, and oil stoves who met that disaster with the least discomfort," Miss Field recalled. "Those who have lived through such troublous times know how to handle themselves in an emergency," she declared.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER RAIN WARM FAIR

Boston and vicinity: Rain ending tonight; lowest temperature near 53 degrees; Friday clearing, warmer than today; fresh northeast winds backing to north tonight; fresh northerly winds Friday.

Maine: Fair in extreme north and mostly cloudy in central and south portions tonight and Friday; occasional light rain along the coast tonight and extreme southeast portion Friday; somewhat warmer in southwest Friday; moderate to fresh northeast winds along the coast tonight and Friday.

Vermont: Cloudy becoming fair tonight; Friday fair; warmer than today in the south portion.

New Hampshire: Cloudy with light rain ending in the south portion tonight; Friday clearing, warmer than today; moderate to fresh northerly winds Friday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with rain ending except in the vicinity of Cape Cod tonight; Friday fair except clearing along the coast, warmer than today; moderate to fresh northeast and north winds except fresh to strong in the vicinity of Cape Cod.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain ending early tonight; followed by clearing; Friday fair, warmer than today; moderate to fresh northerly winds tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	74	New Orleans	76	89
Chicago	62	75	New York	56	61
Denver	53	75	Norfolk	70	83
Kansas City	63	82	Philadelphia	58	67
Los Angeles	62	88	St. Louis	61	81
Miami	75	91	San Francisco	53	72
Minneapolis	64	77	Washington	62	71

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 5.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:26 p. m., height 10.5 feet.
Friday, 8:56 a. m., height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:47 p. m.

U. S. Reports List Benefits Of Waterway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—Boston Harbor will be one of the chief beneficiaries of the St. Lawrence Waterway, the Department of Commerce said today in a report to President Roosevelt.

With very little diversion of its foreign commerce, Boston "stands to gain a large volume of new commerce" said the report, prepared under the direction of Dr. N. R. Danielian, Director of the St. Lawrence Survey.

Increases, it is argued, would result from the diversion of tonnage now traveling by rail between the Great Lakes area and New England. A part of the traffic which now travels directly to Worcester, for example, from the Great Lakes area, which does not touch Boston at all, may use the seaway to Boston and be distributed to Worcester by truck or rail, the report pointed out.

Automobiles, iron, steel and agricultural products were listed as products that would probably pass through Boston in greater quantities if Congress heeds President Roosevelt's request for early construction of the St. Lawrence waterway.

Other Increased Trade

"New harbor activity can be expected also from the shipment by water to the Great Lakes of New England products such as machinery, shoe and leather products, canned and cured fish and refined sugar," it was added.

Boston's loss of foreign trade due to the direct Great Lakes-to-the-sea waterway, it was estimated, would not exceed 250,000 tons.

An examination of the existing coastwise commerce showed that almost all the tonnage is in commodities which are for local use or consumption. Of the receipts, coal and petroleum products are predominant and are considered nondivertible. In addition, a few commodity groups constitute the rest of the tonnage and are products manufactured in the vicinity of Boston, such as boots, and shoes, and textiles which are also nondivertible.

"The conclusion is unavoidable," the report says, "that the diversion of the St. Lawrence upon coastwise shipments can have no appreciable effect."

Foreign Trade Loss

"Against the small losses in foreign trade which Boston may sustain, must be set the new traffic which the seaway may bring to it," said the report. "Serving in this capacity as a gathering and distributing point for products using the seaway in domestic commerce, Boston stands to gain in importance as a transportation center.

"New England is a heavy importer of raw materials and foodstuffs from the Middle West. New traffic can be expected in cereal products, dairy products, nonfresh meats, automobiles, pig iron, finished and semifinished iron and steel products."

In the case of other important eastern ports, the report predicts that New York will lose some foreign traffic and Buffalo will lose some of its grain transfer business.

"On the other hand," it is said, "New York harbor will acquire new water-borne traffic to and from the Great Lakes area. Similarly, Boston also will gain new traffic, both domestic and foreign.

"In each case, the additional traffic will more than offset the losses. The net gain for Boston will be largest of all."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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20% Off .30	20% Off .56	20% Off .84
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Ten Billion Too Little for U. S. Planes?

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—A $10,009,655,187 Army supply bill—largest single appropriation since World War days—carrying funds to give the Air Corps a total of 40,000 planes was sent to the House by its Appropriations Committee today with a blunt notice that the huge fund was insufficient.

During secret testimony on the measure, made public today, Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, solemnly told the Committee while discussing the vastly expanded plane program that:

"We have in the War Department a feeling that there will be a military need of all the planes covered by this program."

The Undersecretary did not amplify that statement for the record but said it was estimated conservatively that Germany's current airplane production capacity was 3,000 monthly and that the Nazis already have embarked on a program of utilizing the facilities of conquered countries which would increase her plane capacity to between 4,000 and 6,000 monthly.

In recommending the $10,000,000,000 outlay to finance the Army's greatly expanded activities for the year starting July 1, the Committee said it would bring the total of defense appropriations, contract authorizations and recommendations since last July 1 to $30,115,051,142—exclusive of the $7,000,000,000 provided for the lend-lease program and the $6,000,000,000 required to complete the two-ocean navy.

Despite these gigantic outlays, the Committee said that barring a slackening of the defense program's tempo, the pending bill would not be adequate for the coming fiscal year because costs already were higher than when the estimates were prepared. The Committee pointed out that of the total recommended, $9,826,509,492 was in cash and $183,145,695 in contractual authority.

Major Allotments

Some of the major allotments in the bill included $2,650,000,000 for 12,856, additional warplanes, including bombers, pursuit and cargo ships; $1,208,000,000 for pay of the 1,418,000-man Army; $45,000,000 for the purchase of 3,000 barrage balloons; $92,000,000 for seacoast defenses, chiefly to begin a complete modernization of those defenses along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast; $245,000,000 for spare engines and parts for bombers; $51,000,000 for continuation of the development of the new Atlantic island bases; $276,000,000 for new military post construction; $402,000,000 for the acquistion of additional "critical and essential" weapons and other equipment, and $750,000,000 for the maintenance and operation of plant and equipment.

Apropos to modernizing coast defense installations Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, testified that "our concept of our sea-coast defense requirements has been changed as a result of the change in status of the French Fleet and as to the future possibility of a less active English Fleet in the Atlantic."

General Marshall testified—on April 28—that the Army tentatively was planning at that time on demobilizing the National Guard upon completion of its year of Federal service, starting about Sept. 15, and that about 655,000 men would be maintained in the Regular Army during the coming fiscal year. He said, however, a final decision on whether to hold the National Guard in service beyond the scheduled year would be made some time in June and would be determined largely by the international situation.

The Appropriations Committee put $25,000,000 in the bill as a special contingent fund for General Marshall's use in meeting "constantly arising situations" and also included a provision to give broad power to place orders for equipment for whatever additional armored divisions or units he deemed warranted by world affairs.

Six Divisions Equipped

"The Committee confesses to the general contagion of enthusiasm for these potent contributions of the machine age to modern warfare," the group said, in explanation.

Virtually complete equipment for six armored divisions already has been provided, the Committee said, and some headway has been made toward supplying "critical" items for two more.

Maj.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, chief of the armored force, told the Committee in a detailed analysis of the development and use of mechanized weapons that the only defense against operations such as displayed by the German Panzer divisions in France and the Balkans was by "armored units of equal or superior power."

Partially to remedy the situation caused by rising costs, the Committee added $648,158,934 to the sums recommended by the Budget Bureau.

Among the major increases was $360,528,500 to liquidate all outstanding contracts in connection with plant expansions undertaken to expedite production of defense equipment. The Committee noted in that connection that Congress had provided a total of $1,464,286,000 in both cash and contractual authority for that work and that practically the full amount would be needed prior to the close of the current fiscal year.

The Committee also added $29,293,000 to permit the Army to hire 30,000 civilians for so-called "housekeeping" activities at cantonments so as to relieve soldiers who now perform the tasks for strictly military training.

Knudsen's Figures

William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, told the Committee that with the $2,790,000,000 requested by President Roosevelt for 12,856 additional planes, the country's aircraft industry would reach a capacity of about 50,000 planes annually by mid-1942. Final deliveries under the present program will not be made until the fall of the following year.

Of the total for additional planes, $2,650,000,000 would be for the ships themselves; the rest for ordnance, radio and related equipment.

Mr. Knudsen disclosed that the Government is planning on a top production of 1,600,000,000 pounds of aluminum annually in order to carry out the plane-building program. The output was about 52,000,000 pounds last month, he said. There is no shortage of the metal at present, he said, but there will be one before the output can be stepped up to the peak required.

General Marshall testified that while the Army has only a rough idea of the cost of maintaining the 50,000-plane force, which includes 10,000 Navy planes, "it is so vast that it makes one sick in contemplation." He agreed that an earlier estimate of about $50,000 per plane per year would mean an annual outlay of $2,500,000,000 for the Air Corps alone.

"The most difficult problem is the determination of how to maintain essential air power without bankrupting the country," General Marshall said. "At the present time, we are building for a definite situation. It will be quite a different matter when we are not focused on a particular situation. Still, air power will have to be maintained. That is going to require most expert handling. Air power will depend on the skill with which we arrange for obsolescence."

Child Population In U. S. Declines

TORONTO, June 5 (AP)—A precipitous decline in the birth rate of the United States has brought about for the first time in the country's history a decrease in the number of children, Dr. Louis I. Dublin, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, told the annual meeting of the American Institute of Actuaries today.

At the same time Dr. Dublin presented a study made jointly with Mortimer Spiegelman of the same company which showed that infant mortality has declined by 45 per cent over the last 20 years. The mortality rate of children between one and 14 years of age has decreased 60 per cent during the same period, the report said.

In the years 1920-29 infant mortality declined 23 per cent and in 1930-39 there was a 30 per cent decrease, he said.

There were 32,900,000 children under the age of 15 in the United States in 1940, 3,200,000 less than in 1930, Dr. Dublin said. In spite of a general population increase, the present trend indicates the 1960 number of children in the United States will be 31,000,000, or 5,100,000 under the 1930 total, Dr. Dublin reported.

Even Pickets Display Southern Courtesy

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Southern courtesy still exists!

Members of a local union were picketing a store here in a heavy rain, when up drove a lady customer.

One of the pickets broke formation to escort her with his umbrella into the store he was picketing.

Frank Lewis Dyer

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 5 (AP)—Frank Lewis Dyer, who passed on here yesterday, was a noted inventor, and former business associate of Thomas A. Edison.*

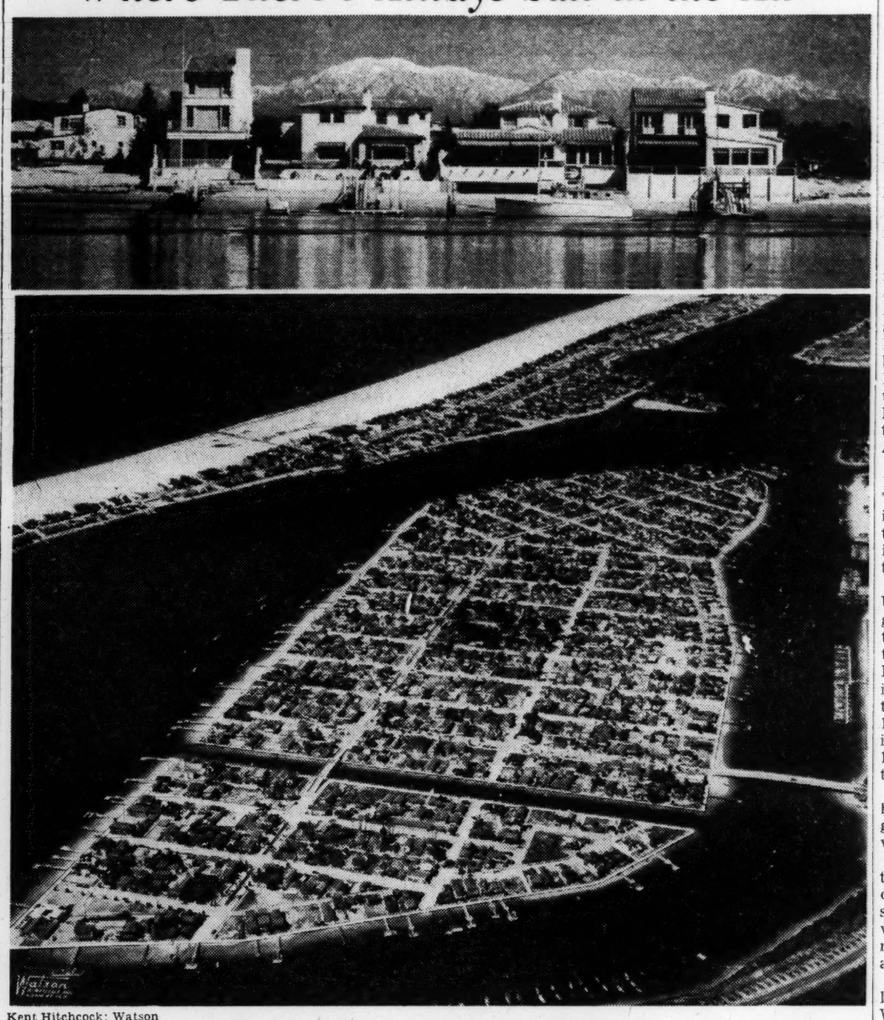
Mr. Dyer, credited with more than 100 mechanical inventions of his own, was General Counsel for Edison from 1903 to 1908, and later became General Manager of the Thomas A. Edison interests. He retired in 1929.

Mr. Dyer invented an electrical steering gear for ships and a round cotton-bale press. He is credited as one of the first to develop a process for making liquid air.

His invention of a "talking book," a phonograph record with long playing time, was called by some the greatest boon to the blind since invention of Braille.

In collaboration with T. Comerford Martin he wrote a two-volume biography, "Edison: The Man and His Inventions," in 1910.

Where There's Always Salt in the Air



Kent Hitchcock; Watson

Two Views of Newport-Balboa, California

Upper: A typical Newport-Balboa section. The fronts of the houses face the water and the snow-clad peaks of the Coast Range can be seen in the background. Lower: A corner of the city by and of the sea. Balboa Island is in the foreground. It is divided into two sections by the broad canal which crosses it. The main section of the city is at the upper left. This portion is on a narrow peninsula which runs for seven miles between ocean and bay.

U. S. Takes Steps to Avert Oil Shortage

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Reallocation of America's maritime tanker fleet appeared certain today, in a quick Government move to cope with the approaching oil shortage in the East.

Meanwhile, Administration leaders sought to get a House vote on the legislation asked by President Roosevelt for expediting the immediate construction of oil pipelines.

Government officials did not indicate, however, to what degree they were hopeful of reducing the prospective scarcity developing from the transfer of one-fifth of the domestic oil tanker fleet to British service.

It was problematical whether the two-fold attack on the emergency would remove the likelihood of such conservation measures as "gasless Sundays" and lower temperatures in oil-heated homes next winter.

Informed sources pointed out that the pipeline bill held no immediate promise of bettering the oil transportation situation, because new pipelines would require from 12 to 15 months to build. A reallocation of tankers would help, they said, but the steadily increasing needs of defense industries might pre-empt much of this additional supply.

Defense Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes conferred on the problem yesterday with President Roosevelt and said that he would call for wider use of existing tanker facilities.

His plan, it was indicated, would mean the rerouting of a number of tankers from their present runs to utilize oil sources nearest the industrial East.

A committee of the oil industry advised Mr. Ickes that 18 tankers now plying between Gulf ports and Mexican and Caribbean points could be put to more essential use, and that four or five more ships might be added by discontinuing the present petroleum haul from California through the Panama Canal to east coast ports.

Transportation experts suggested these 20-odd ships could be put into service between Gulf ports and the eastern seaboard. Transfer of tankers to Britain removed 50 ships from this run.

Oil Shipments

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Representative Adolph J. Sabath, (D) of Illinois, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, said yesterday that some United States companies were going over the heads of the State Department and were shipping oil and other war supplies to foreign nations in contravention of the Administration's export license control program.

He made the statement to newspapermen after the Committee had spent two hours in closed session listening to War and State Department witnesses discuss a resolution by Representative John M. Coffee, (D) of Washington, for an investigation of the manner in which Axis powers could possibly receive these supplies from the United States.

"We're tightening down," Mr. Sabath said, "and very little stuff is going to Russia, but there is evidence that certain companies are going over the heads of the Department and without its knowledge."

Vanderbilt Mansion Scene of Ball In Aid of United Service Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—For the first time since it was built in 1881, the three-story brownstone residence at 640 Fifth Avenue—last of the famous and now-vanished group of Vanderbilt "twin" homes in the Avenue—was open to the public last night, the occasion being a military ball in aid of the newly-instituted campaign of the United Service Organizations for national defense.

Society, subscribing heavily, paid $20 a couple to enter through the famed bronze doors from the palace of the Prince of San Donato and dance either to swing music or stately waltzes among mementoes of the days before commercialism and automobiles had intruded on mid-town Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Grace Wilson Vanderbilt, wife of Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, presided at the head of the receiving line, as a throng estimated at nearly 1,500 persons and including leaders in society, diplomatic, military, civic, and business officials, passed from room to room, enjoying the drawing room, decorated by Gallaud of Paris; aid viewing the $1,000,000 picture gallery, the music room, and ballrooms.

The benefit for the United Service Organizations, arranged in aid of its campaign to raise $10,765,000 for operation of 360 service clubs near training camps and defense towns, may be the last "affair of state," in the old mansion. While Mrs. Vanderbilt still resides in the 54-room house, it was sold to the British branch of the Astor Estate for $2,500,000 last year and Mrs. Vanderbilt now holds a month-to-month lease. Recent reports said the house would be torn down to make way for a business structure.

Meanwhile, Richard W. Lawrence, Chairman of the New York U. S. O. Committee, appealed to the heads of 36,000 commercial, industrial, financial and professional firms for co-operation in raising New York City's fund quota, which is $3,500,000. Recalling that there already are more than 55,000 New York City men in the armed services, with 45,000 more to be added by the end of summer, Mr. Lawrence asked for active campaigning to raise the commerce and industry's quota of $1,500,000.

M. Michael Edelstein

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Representative M. Michael Edelstein, New York Democrat, passed on here yesterday a few moments after he had dramatically defended the Jewish people in a speech in the House.

The New Yorker had just replied to remarks by Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi in which he charged that "Wall Street and a little group of our international Jewish brethren are still attempting to harass the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States into plunging us into the European war unprepared."

Mr. Edelstein replied "I deplore the idea that any time anything happens, whether it be for a war policy or against a war policy, men in this House and outside this House attempt to use the Jews as their scapegoat.

"I say it is unfair and I say it is un-American. As a member of this House I deplore such allegations, because we are living in a democracy. All men are created equal regardless of race, creed, or color; and whether a man be Jew or gentile he may think what he deems fit."

50 English Schoolboys in U. S. To Start RAF Training Courses

LOS ANGELES, June 5 (AP)—Fifty English schoolboys, the advance guard of 7,000 RAF cadets who soon will be training in six United States air schools, arrived yesterday and wanted to know how soon they could see some of the movie stars.

Greeting the youths, whose ages range from 17 to 23, were Capt. L. J. Douglas-Martin of the British Air Commission at Washington, and Squadron Leaders T. G. Whitlock and R. S. Mills. They will begin training at once at the Polaris Flight Academy, Glendale, under supervision of Maj. C. C. Moseley, whose Cal-Aero School is training fliers for the U. S. Army Air Corps.

The English youths will get in 150 hours of combat flying on Vultee and North American training planes, then return to England to receive 40 hours of instruction in gunnery before being assigned to RAF squadrons.

"Under the lend-lease bill the United States furnishes equipment, gasoline and oil and England pays the tuition fees and expenses of the men," said Captain Douglas-Martin. "We are setting up schools in six sections of the United States to train combat pilots. By Aug. 13 we expect to have 7,000 youths in training here, and an additional 1,500 will be attending a navigation school at Miami, Fla.

Cadets, most of whom already have served a year in aviation ground school work in England, will arrive at five-week intervals.

"Coming to this country for their training is one of the finest opportunities our boys could have," said Squadron Leader Mills, who was made a flight instructor after more than a year of combat duty against Germany.

"The training of fliers in England today naturally is limited. We don't have any too many training planes and it's pretty hazardous to send an inexperienced student pilot off the ground even for a short practice hop, knowing he may be shot out of the skies without a chance by the Germans.

"In their advanced training, they will get acquainted with the same type of fighting plane they probably will be called upon to fly in combat back home, which will give them an advantage.

"The Germans can say all they want to, but most of the American-made planes we are using today are far superior to anything Hitler has yet brought out. And they're getting better all the time."

Firms Pool Tools To Build Bombers

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Two major airplane companies have pooled tool design and production facilities to manufacture for the British a specific type of dive bomber.

Named the Vengeance by the British Air Ministry, the craft was designed by engineers of the Vultee Aircraft Corporation, and is to be manufactured in large quantity and at the Northrop aviation plant. The two companies ordered tools and jigs jointly so that all parts would be interchangeable.

The bomber is said to be one of the first to embody tactical experience gained in actual combat in the present war. Company officials declined to disclose performance and design data, but said the plane would outperform any other of its type.

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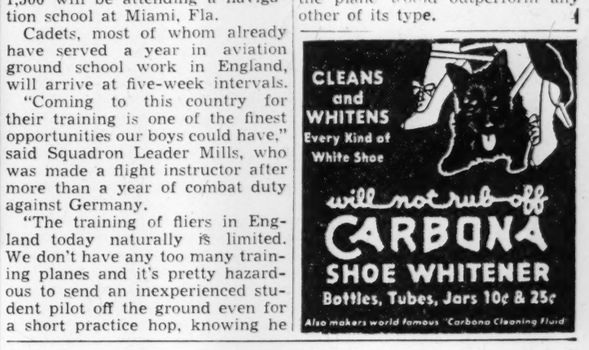
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Make The 60-Second Test Against Your Present Bread —In Your Own Toaster

DISCOVER now for yourself the toast fresh Wonder Bread makes—in this 60-second test: a slice of Wonder Bread, a slice of your present bread toasted at the same time . . . for the same time . . . in your toaster.

Note how fresh Wonder Bread comes out browned gold all over . . . with crust delicately crisp . . . inside white and lacy and delicate as angel food . . . toast to make your mouth water. You decide which has the better flavor.

Prove to yourself toast made from fresh Wonder Bread tastes better. In impartial bread comparisons made by over 600,000 women in their food stores throughout the country, Wonder Bread was chosen the "one best bread" 9 to 1 for fresh-baked flavor, fresh soft texture and oven-fresh aroma. Try fresh Wonder Bread for sandwiches, too.

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Boston Community Fund Merged With United Service Groups Campaign

Community Fund to Supply Money for Army Base Camps

Merger of the United Service Organizations campaign with the Community Fund of Greater Boston was announced today by Maynard Hutchinson, General Chairman of the 1942 Fund Campaign.

This means, he explained, that the $364,000 which the U. S. O. was planning to raise in Greater Boston toward the national goal of $10,765,000 to finance service clubs near military bases and defense industries, will be supplied by the Fund.

It will mean also a saving of some $50,000 to $60,000 in administrative expense, according to estimates of the Fund officials.

The campaign, which was to have been launched on June 3 to raise this sum, has been called off and the Community Fund will furnish the money in monthly payments throughout the year. By way of reimbursement, it will add this sum to next year's Community Fund quota.

Mr. Hutchinson's announcement came at a luncheon at the Parker House which was attended by more than 200 prominent civic figures of Greater Boston. The merging of these two campaigns was promoted by the Greater Boston Citizen's Committee to Co-ordinate Wartime and All-time Appeal, which was appointed by Mayor Maurice Tobin and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at a previous luncheon meeting.

"Thus Greater Boston meets its practical and patriotic obligation," Mr. Hutchinson declared.

The Community Fund quota, which was exceeded in its last campaign, was $4,833,000, and it is expected that the assuming of this $364,000 obligation of the U. S. C. will boost next year's quota substantially above the previous one.

Also under discussion today was a proposal by the National Association of Community Chests and Councils for the merging of all charity campaigns.

The American Red Cross, however, is opposed to such a plan, according to Herman J. Hughes, Legal Adviser to Norman H. Davis, National Chairman of the Red Cross, who was speaking at the luncheon. Mr. Hughes declared "the proposal to merge in a single annual appeal every agency in this country, whatever its objectives and responsibility, is in our judgment one which will poorly serve Red Cross needs, the agencies which are comprised in Community Chest, and indeed the givers themselves."

He advanced the view that the American people should be free to decide whether to join or contribute to the Red Cross without their decision being influenced by the question of giving to "several hundred other agencies of varying objectives and merit."

Mr. Hutchinson, who favored the plan, was supported by Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin in subsequent addresses.

War Fund Leaders Meet

Attending today's meeting at the Parker House of the Greater Boston Citizen's Committee of the United Service Organizations to Co-Ordinate War Appeals were, left to right: Robert F. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County and Chairman of the local USO Committee; John J. Robinson, President of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., Chairman of the meeting; and Maynard Hutchinson, Chairman of the Greater Boston Community Fund 1942 Campaign.

Saltonstall Extends Extra Alcohol Tax

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today announced signing of legislation continuing for another two years the temporary additional tax on alcoholic beverages.

The increased liquor tax and the 2-cents-per-package cigarette tax were adopted two years ago by the Legislature upon the recommendation of Governor Saltonstall. A bill making permanent the cigarette tax is now pending in the Legislature.

The Governor also signed a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor on Christmas Day from 1 a. m. to 1 p. m. The Legislature defeated another bill which would have barred all Christmas Day liquor sales.

Another measure signed by the Governor dissolved the Industrial Defense Association, Inc., an organization attacked as subversive by a special Legislative Commission established to investigate subversive activties. The bill to dissolve the organization was filed by Sybil H. Holmes, former member of the Senate, and former Chairman of the Special Commission.

The Chief Executive also signed a bill designating Route 128 as the Yankee Division Highway.

Fore River Union Men Subpoenaed

Fourteen subpoenas summoning officers and members of the Independent Union of Fore River Workers to appear in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals June 9 and 10 were issued today by Arthur I. Charron, Clerk of the Appellate Court.

Among those summoned are John Dennehy of East Milton and Charles Ferris of Quincy, secretary and treasurer, respectively, of the union. They are ordered to bring with them the union's records and documents.

Pre-hearing investigation of records of the independent union now at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company is unnecessary, Judge Calvert Magruder has ruled.

Nearness of the hearing date on the contempt charges brought by the National Labor Relations Board against the company was given as the reason. The Board sought investigation of the records as well.

Wide World

Miss Edith Alexander

Miss Alexander, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Alexander, of Newton, Mass., was unanimously elected as Ivy Queen by 1,000 Juniors of Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., during the College Commencement Exercises. Miss Alexander is a member of the national honorary scholastic society for women, Phi Theta Kappa.

Yankee Division At Manchester

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 5 (AP)—The first of thousands of members of the Yankee Division Veterans Association attended the opening session today of their annual convention as Mayor Damase Caron presented the keys of the city to National Commander Austin F. Appleby of Boston.

Gov. Robert O. Blood, a member of the Division, was in attendance.

The first business meeting was scheduled for this afternoon and a vaudeville and fireworks program was arranged for tonight. A clam bake and costume ball will be held tomorrow and the convention parade on Saturday. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox is to review the parade.

Candidates for Commander are Maj. Eliot A. Carter of Nashua and Clyde Elliot of Worcester, Mass. The election will take place Saturday morning. Memorial exercises will conclude the convention on Sunday.

U. S. Funds for Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 5 (AP)—Maine will receive an additional $90,000 annually in Federal funds to boost its old age assistance program under a new policy effective July 1 adopted by Health-Welfare Commissioner Joel G. Earnest.

Senate Adds $142,536 To State Budget

The Massachusetts Senate today resumed action on the biennial State budget after adding $142,536 before ordering it to a third reading yesterday.

Having failed to attain their first goal—final passage by Wednesday night — Republican leaders were hoping to complete Senate work on the appropriation bill today. After the Senate engrosses the budget, it must be sent back to the House for concurrence in the amendments made by the Upper Branch.

The record-high budget now stands at $183,999,086 compared to $183,745,825 when the measure was reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means. Thus the House and Senate boosts totalling $253,261 have wiped out more than half of the $500,000 net savings made by the Ways and Means Committee on the Governor's recommendations totalling $184,245,000.

Senate increases approved yesterday ranged from $40,000 for investigations under the State Department of Public Utilities to $1,000 for improving the Mt. Greylock war memorial.

A brief Democratic attempt was made to defer appropriation of $510,000 for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the civilian defense organization. Senator Chester A. Dolan of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader, insisted it should be deferred until the supplementary budget to determine whether Federal Government money may be available. The Dolan motion was defeated on a voice vote.

The 1942 appropriation of the Massachusetts Development and ndustrial Commission was boosted from $50,000 to $72,000 for the purpose of increasing efforts to bring defense work to this State.

Similarly the Senate provided $7,500 for continuation of the State Police Training School. This amount was clipped out by the Ways and Means Committee originally.

The $40,000 increase for the Department of Public Utilities is to be used to continue investigation of the Old Colony Railroad situation.

A Republican attempt to restore to the budget a $238,000 item for purchase of the Sacco Mills in Newton to be used as a State garage to replace the D Street garage in South Boston was defeated. This item was included in the Governor's program and eliminated by Ways and Means.

Methodists Invite Wheeler

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 5 (AP)—The Rev. Oliver W. Bell, Conference Chairman, announced today that United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana would speak here Sunday night at the closing session of the 101st annual convention of the New England Southern District of the Methodist Church.

Cattle Rustling In Massachusetts Stirs Law Demand

Cattle rustlers are operating in Massachusetts, the Legislaive Committee on Ways and Means was told today.

Representative Charles E. Shepard (R) of Warren, appeared before the Committee to favor a proposed law to reduce cattle rustling by empowering the State Police to demand that truckers show a bill of sale from a farmer indicating that the cattle were legally purchased.

Representative Shehpard said that rustlers had been stealing cattle from Massachusetts farmers, and that only two weeks ago a farmer in his district reported two of his herd were missing. He added that the modern truck has made it easy for rustlers to back up an isolated pasture, pick out one or two cattle, load them on a truck, and carry them to slaughter houses.

The bill was also supported by Howard S. Russell of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Association.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, June 6

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Friday, June 6

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.78mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler in South America.
7:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.

(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program: English Instruction, News and Music.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.78mc)

5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Master's Orchestra; Tropical Moods; Clark Dennis, songs.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical concert.
7 p. m.—News in English; closing stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Andrini Continentales; Professional Musicians' Week Program.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune time; U. S. Marine Band.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Moonlight Serenade; Viennese Ensemble.
11 p. m.—News in English; Speaking of Liberty; Good Neighbors.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.88meg. 25.2m.
London—7 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour"; Military Commentary by Capt. Cyril Falls, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Berlin—7 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41meg, 19.9m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.
Budapest—8:20 p. m.—March by Lehar; Violin Recital by Geza Bachmann; News in English; Talk in English by George Tcharykow, HAT4, 9.12meg 32.8m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Alexander Keith, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Light Music; Novelty Orchestra, JVZ, 11.81m, 25.3m; JLG4, 15.10meg, 19.8m.
London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Talk by Tom Harrison, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Music by Great Masters, DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Variety: "Starlight," Gerry Wilmot, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63meg, 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg, 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg, 19.6m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Chamber Music, TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
Berlin—11 p. m.—Song Recital by Helge Rosvaenge, DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.
London—4:15 p. m.—Talk: "In My Opinion," GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

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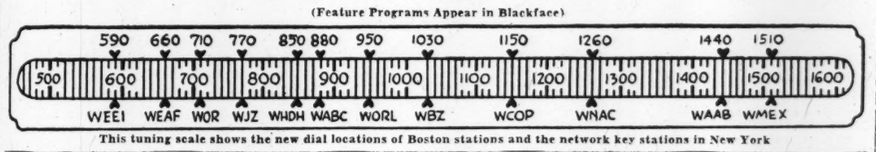
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride...	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	Network program	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Network program	Sports and music.....
3:30	Food News; Interv.	"John's Other Wife".....	"The Guiding Light"...	Network program	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; 'Sketchbook'	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Network program	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Around the Hub"...	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk....	Network program	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	Concert orchestra .	Club Matinee: variety....	"Stella Dallas"	Network program	'Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee: variety....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Network program	Deanna Durbin; orch.
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or..	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"...	Network program	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk..	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts".....	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Don Winslow"; sketch..	"Jack Armstrong"; sk....	Frank Ryan, sports ...	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather ...	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time .....
6:15	Camp Edwards pgm	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music ...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**The World Today**..	Lowell Thomas, news ...	"Musical Rendezvous" ...	Sports; "Memory Lane"...	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Five Star News.....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World.....	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	"Who's News" .....
7:30	"Vox Pop"; inter-	Xavier Cugat's Rumba	Concert Miniatures	"Here's Morgan"	Guy Lombardo's Orch. ..
7:45	views	Revue	"Confidentially Yours"...	Everett Hoagland's Orch.	'Fireside Time" .....
8:00	"Spotlight" with	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart" ..
8:15	Ed East, m. c....	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orchestra	"Sky Over Britain" ...	"Songs of Your Heart" ..
8:30	"City Desk"; news-	The Week in Industry ..	"The Aldrich Family,"	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
8:45	paper drama; News	Vocalists; orchestra	starring Ezra Stone....	Jan Garber's Orchestra.	Andrews Sisters
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	The Village Schoolhouse;	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur Hour	quiz program	**Bob Burns; Connie Bos-**	John Paul Dickson	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' Ama-	Allen Roth's Orchestra ..	**well; Jerry Lester; Bill**	News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur Hour	Allen Roth's Orchestra..	**Boyd; orchestra**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Toronto Philharmonic**	**Rudy Vallee Show; John**	"Parade of the News":	News and Sports.....
10:15	Professor Quiz:	**Promenade Concert** ..	**and Lionel Barrymore.**	dramatization	Dance Digest .....
10:30	questions; answers	'Ahead of the Headlines'	**'Good Neighbors': drama**	Lang Thompson's Orch..	Dance Digest .....
10:45	News; Sports	**Secy. H. Morgenthau, Jr.**	**and music**	**Secy. H. Morgenthau, Jr.**	Dance Digest .....
11:00	Weather; Music ..	News; Music	News Service	**Senator Claude Pepper,**	Dance Digest .....
11:15	**Sec. Morgenthau** ..	Weather; 'Music You	Local news; Weather...	**Florida**	Dance Digest .....
11:30	"Master Works of	Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.	The Mills Brothers.....	"Day's End"; music...
11:45	Music"	'Music You Want".....	Harry James' Orchestra.	Everett Hoagland's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock...	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Sports; Music	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Speakers; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie.....	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs ...	.....
8:00	**News of Europe**....	Chet Gaylord	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News.....
8:15	Shopping talk	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Post Exchange .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange .....
8:45	Revue	Toast	Movie talk; Music.....	Jacobson's Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls.
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs...	News; talk; music.....	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15	'Listen Ladies' with	Rakov's Orchestra	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30	Joan Adams	"Julia Blake": sketch..	Breakfast Club	Choir Loft; organ	'Your Morning Pick-
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Organ recital	Kathryn Turney Garten.	Up"; orchestra
10:00	K. Norris, drama...	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	'New England Cupboard'	Community Recreation.
10:15	Myrt and Marge....	News; Hum and Strum.	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club ..	Studio speaker .....
10:30	"Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor....	"Bachelor's Children" ..	'Singing Strings"	'Shopping With You"
10:45	'Food Fair'	Concert Hall of the Air.	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights..	'Shopping With You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson....	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Service	Beauty Hints .....
11:15	"Martha Webster"...	Family Circle	'Pepper Young's Family'	Melody Strings	'Later Quest" .....
11:30	Big Sister; sketch..	Two Men and a Girl ...	"Lone Journey"	Ruth Moss Interviews..	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch.	The Buckeye Four	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk...	News; Talk; Music.....	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs....	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program ..	Rhythm Revue .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour; Walter Blaufuss'	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"...	Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	'Musical Mailbox" ...
1:15	Woman in White...	N. E. Agricultural News.	"As the Twig Is Bent"...	"Edith Adams, Future	"Musical Mailbox" ...
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"...	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Government Girl"; sk..	Novachord Impressions.
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"I'll Find My Way"	Four Tones .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Listen to Liebert"	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster, news	Sing Song Time .....
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	'Your Library on the Air'	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	Jean Harper, songs ....
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	"Don Artiste," pianist.	Harry Horlick's Orch...
2:45	'Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Sports and Music.....
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Cardinals baseball game	Sports and Music.....
3:30	"Melodie Caravan",	"John's Other Wife".....	"The Guiding Light"...	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Sports and Music.....
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	Cardinals baseball game	Sports and Music.....
4:00	"Around the Hub"...	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife".....	Boston Braves-St. Louis	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	Network speaker ..	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; sketch..	Cardinals baseball game	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Bob Huston songs.....
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or..	Edgar A. Guest; News...	"Young Widder Brown"...	Cardinals baseball game	'Comic Page Club" ...
5:00	"Mary Marlin".....	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills".....	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts".....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports.....	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather ..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time" .....
6:15	**Hedda Hopper**	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time" .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music ..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**The World Today**..	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous" ...	Sports: "Playtime"	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"The Banker Speaks"...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Shain Sisters Trio .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	Richard Himber's Orch..	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News .....
7:30	Musicale	Shirley Sadler, singer ..	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger":	Woody Herman's Orch...
7:45	National Open Golf	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs...	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget" .....
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	**John Gunther, comment**	**Lucile Manners; Ross**	"Double or Nothing" ..	John Charles Thomas;
8:15	**Charles Cantor and**	Jean Cavall, singer	**Graham; orchestra** ..	Walter Compton, m. c..	symphony orchestra ..
8:30	**Minerva Pious;**	"Death Valley Days" ..	**"Information, Please!"**	Fort Devens Radio Party	'Castles in the Air" ..
8:45	**chorus; or.; News**	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	music .....
9:00	**"Great Moments**	Ben Bernie's quiz pro-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	'Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**from Great Plays"**	gram; Bailey Sisters...	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	**Rp. Martin: 'Democracy'**	cal Album" .....
9:30	"Playhouse" drama-	'Your Happy Birthday'	"Uncle Walter's Dog	News Service	'Pages From the Classi-
9:45	tization; music	variety program	House"; variety	Mickey Alpert's Orch. ..	cal Album" .....
10:00	**"Hollywood Pre-**	Network program	'Wings of Destiny"	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News.....
10:15	**miere"; drama** ...	"Romance in Rhythm" ...	dramatic sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	Dance Digest .....
10:30	**"Penthouse Party":**	First Piano Quartet	**United China Relief**	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Dance Digest .....
10:45	**Ilka Chase, m. c.**	Music; News	**Program**	show	Dance Digest .....
11:00	Weather; News	Network sports	News Service	'The People's Play-	Dance Digest .....
11:15	**Wendell Willkie** ..	Network sports	Local news; Weather ..	house"; recorded	Dance Digest .....
11:30	**Wendell Willkie** ..	**Network sports**	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	**"Vagabond's Trail"**;	"Day's End" .....
11:45	Eddie O'Hearn's Or.	Network sports	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	strings and reeds.....	"Day's End" .....

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 260 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford—Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 7 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—Sunday, June 15, 1 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Bangor—Mondays, June 9 and 23, 7:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL, (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Greenfield—Saturdays, June 7, 14, 21, 28, 9 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Monday, June 16, 8:45 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, WJAR, 920kc.
Providence—Sunday, June 29, 9:15 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Republic of Panama

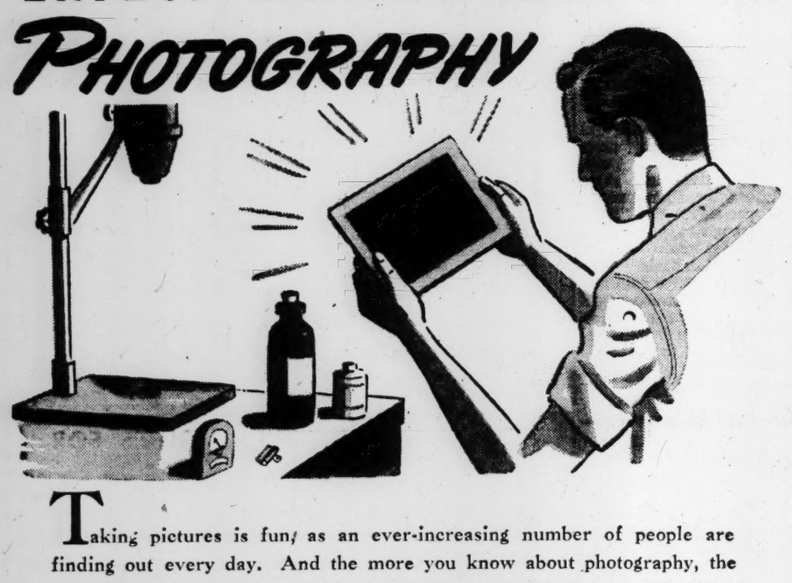
Colon—Third Tuesdays of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.79mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN PHOTOGRAPHY



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Norwegian Officers Reaching Boston Say Nation Will Fight for Freedom

Norway Ready for Revolt, Officers in Boston Report

Norwegians would participate in another war and sacrifice every city and home in the Nation, in order to throw off the Nazi yoke and regain their freedom, should such opportunity offer.

This was made clear in Boston by two Norwegian Army officers who reached this City en route to Washington, with information on conditions in Norway for the United States and British Governments. The officers—one an aviator and the other a leader of an espionage "cell"—requested that their names be withheld for obvious reasons.

But they told a story packed with thrilling incidents of their escape across the Norwegian border on skis to Sweden; of securing visas that allowed them entry and passage through Russia and India to Bombay; of securing passage on a freighter by "signing on" the ship's articles, and reaching Boston June 4, where they "signed off" in the presence of the Swedish Consul.

Quisling Loses Support

A year ago, 10 per cent of the Norwegian population supported Quisling and about 40 per cent was anti-Nazi, the men declared. Now 85 to 90 per cent of the population is pronouncedly anti-German, with less than 5 per cent loyal to Quisling, they said.

Both the spy leader and the aviator expressed apprehension about the supply of food in Norway. Supplies are estimated to be sufficient to last until autumn, with strict rationing in effect. Meat is allowed only one day in 14. A bumper crop of potatoes is all that kept the Norwegian populace from hunger, they said. They have been subsisting chiefly on dried fruit, fish and potatoes.

German invaders seized reserve stocks, including 100,000 tons of grain, and 25,000 tons of dried fish, paying for the food with newly printed money that has flooded the country and which is unredeemable, they said.

About 900 men of military experience have escaped Norway and made their way to England, the men said. After Nazi officials discovered that many were escaping in fishing boats, gasoline was doled out in small quantities so the vessels could not go far from their base.

German Losses Heavy

Norway's defense force lost 800 to 900 men during the land campaign, and 1,000 to 1,100 at sea, but German losses totaled 40,000 to 60,000, including wounded, they said.

German illustrated papers are carrying pictures of a Norwegian landslide that occurred five years ago, in efforts to impress families of missing men that it was the landslide rather than military action that caused wide losses, the men declared.

Most of the German Army of Occupation in Norway, they said, are Austrians. Nazi officials have raised and reclaimed many ships lost in the Battle of Narvik, including several German destroyers.

Regarding Russia, the men said that while it has been reported that 12,000 German troops have been massed on the Finnish border, facing Russia, the actual number is between 30,000 and 50,000. In the opinion of the two officers, the presence of the Nazi armed forces there is either to "impress" Stalin in negotiating agreements favorable to the Nazi powers, or because a drive into Russia is in the offing.

Both hatred and fear of the Germans was expressed by Russians with whom the two Norwegian officers talked during the past few months, they said. Factories are working day and night on armaments in the Soviet, the officers stated. Industrial development is ignored for the time being, they pointed out.

By a Staff Photographer

Preparing for First Model Yacht Regatta of Season

Top: Young skippers at the Dearborn School in Roxbury put the finishing touches on their model yachts for the first regatta of the year on the Charles River Basin Lagoon tomorrow afternoon. The boys have constructed their own models here in the classroom and are eager for the opportunity to see if they've fashioned a winner.

Lower left: Alf Munnick, Shop Instructor, gives Reginald Germain a few last-minute pointers, as he goes over the rigging of one of the larger 36-inch models. Lower right: Thomas A. Doherty, who is putting the final touches on "Blest America," is a seasoned skipper, having won second place in regattas last summer.

Connecticut Assembly Closes But Special Session Looms

HARTFORD, Conn., June 5 (AP)—Connecticut Legislators, with five months of deliberations behind them, faced with mingled feelings today the prospect of being called in special session.

The 1941 General Assembly's regular session became history shortly before midnight last night, but only after a stormy wind-up which may have set a modern record for itself.

The climax came when Gov. Robert A. Hurley (D) stepped into the crowded, paper-littered and flag-draped Chamber to tell the Legislators that "problems that will soon and certainly arise" may require them to reconvene in special session.

Before the mandatory adjournment, the Republican-controlled House rejected two of the Governor's major nominations, confirmed several others, some by the narrowest of margins, and joined with the Democratic-dominated Senate in approving a bipartisan slate of municipal judges.

Meeting in the hall of the House, where moments before there had been the traditional closing-day mixture of noisy merrymaking and tail-end action on odds and ends, the Senators and Representatives listened intently as the Democratic Chief Executive declared that the "smoke of battle obscures the immediate future."

Said the Governor: "In your approaching absence, your Governor will carry on as best he can without your constant, although sometimes conflicting, advice and counsel. Yet there may well arise a necessity for decisions which ought to be made by many rather than by one. If and when that necessity does arise, I shall not hesitate to convene a special session of the Assembly."

Earlier last night the State Republican Chairman, J. Kenneth Bradley, combined praise for the part played by his party in the Legislature with a charge that Democratic "delays and bickering over patronage" had impeded "worthwhile" Republican proposals.

Merrimack Valley Is Hit by Drought

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 5 (AP)—Near-drought conditions in the Merrimack River Valley were described here as threatening the 1941 hay crop, and the Essex Company, which controls the river water-rights, ordered mills in greater Lawrence to help conserve water by curtailing their power.

With indicators at the Lawrence dam showing the rainfall was seven inches below normal for the year, John W. Shirley, President of the Greater Lawrence Market Gardeners Association said the hay crop throughout the entire valley would be very scant and that pasture land was arid.

Mr. Shirley said, however, that market gardens were not affected as yet.

Intervention Is Advocated If Necessary

Six prominent American churchmen representing several religious denominations have issued a statement urging United States intervention in the war if necessary to save Britain from defeat.

The Rev. Albert C. Knudson, Dean Emeritus of Boston University Theological School, said last night that he and five other clergymen have signed a statement calling on clergymen of all denominations to indorse all-out aid for Britain.

"The statement," he said, "recognizes that there is not perfection in either side of the war, but that Britain stands for higher moral ideas and for freedom.

"We believe that whatever is necessary to render decisive aid to Britain should be given, no matter what it leads to . . . if, in order to save Britain from defeat, intervention on our part is necessary, we urge such intervention."

Other signers of the statement, the Rev. Mr. Knudson said, were The Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson, Episcopal Bishop of Southwestern Ohio; The Rt. Rev. John F. Dallas, Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire; the Rev. George Stewart, Rector of the First Presbyterian Church, Stamford, Conn.; the Rev. Henry F. Van Deusen of the Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) of New York City; and the Rev. Arthur Kinsolving, Rector of Trinity Church (Episcopal) of Princeton, N. J.

Rain, Rain Fails to Go Away, Model Yachts Stay at Docks

Rain may be good for crops and lawns and flowers that grow in the spring, tra la, but it's no friend of the model yacht skipper.

The spirits of some 35 young "salts" of the Dearborn School Model Yacht Club of Roxbury dropped to the zero register today as this same beating rain caused postponement of the first sailing regatta of the season.

It had been scheduled for three o'clock this afternoon on the Charles River Lagoon. Word came early this morning that the races will be held tomorrow instead at the same time.

Some of the trimmest little craft that ever rode a wave are poised in dry dock in the woodworking classroom at the Dearborn School, sails up, hulls shiny with paint, the pride and hope of their young makers.

Since February the boys of the woodworking class have been fashioning these nifty models under the expert guidance of Alf Munnick, Shop Instructor, who has been building boats and sailing them all his life.

There has been a growing interest among the boys, he reports, in the building and racing of these model yachts, and the problem of class discipline has been cut to a minimum because of the keen enthusiasm of the youngsters in their task.

It's remarkable what these boys are able to do with their hands, the instructor related. "They may not be very brilliant in some of their classes upstairs, but when they come down here and work with their fingers, they're right in their element.

"I've never known anything like this model yacht building class for keeping the boys busy and absorbed," he declared, predicting that the project may develop into the building of boats big enough for the boys to man to race themselves—boats perhaps 12 to 14 feet long.

The 36-inch models which some of the members of the class have built this year are exactly like the big yachts, and when the youngsters have learned how to build them, they know how to build the real boats, too.

Beside the 36-inch models, there is the 24-inch deep keel class, the 18-inch V type, and the Fair Wind model—all of which will be dipping their sails to the breeze tomorrow in the Lagoon.

These regattas, which are held under the sponsorship of the Community Recreation Service of Boston, will be continued through the summer, with the later races coming in the forenoon instead of the afternoon.

The present schedule of the Metropolitan Junior Model Yacht Association—a title which distinguishes this group from the regular Model Yacht Club races which are held in the afternoons—lists these dates for the season's regattas: June 28, July 26, Aug. 16, and Sept. 20.

The grand prizes for the season will be awarded on Sept. 20 to the boys who have accumulated the largest number of points during the summer's events.

Yacht Owned By Kaiser At Boston Dock

Weatherbeaten and bearing little resemblance to the once palatial yacht that was the floating palace of the late Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, a three-masted vessel lies idle in the Charles River, near the Warren Avenue bridge.

It is the Aldebaran, launched from a New York shipyard in 1902 after having been built to the specifications of its owner, the Kaiser. It was then known as the Meteor III, and lacked nothing in the way of luxury. A polished teakwood deck once was trod by the Kaiser and his guests, including some of the crowned heads of Europe. Solid silver light fixtures and plumbing were installed. A sunken bath was in the owner's private suite. In 1910, she was sold and since then has changed hands many times.

Move to Boost Age Pension Attacked by Boston Chamber

The Boston Chamber of Commerce, through its Committee on Municipal Finance, today announced emphatic opposition to the pending legislative proposal increasing the minimum old-age pension in Massachusetts from $30 to $40 a month.

"There is absolutely no need for these liberalization measures," the Chamber declared. "Massachusetts is already among the most liberal states in the country in its old-age assistance program. At a time when every cent of additional governmental expense should be avoided so as to help our citizens pay the enormously increased Federal taxes just ahead, to drain additional millions for so unnecessary a purpose is indefensible."

Between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 would be added to the City of Boston's $5,500,000 annual old-age assistance cost, the Chamber added. Authorities say the bill would increase such costs a total of $10,000,000 in Massachusetts, with a large proportion being met by State and Federal grants.

Connecticut Legislators Vote Better Roads, More Judges

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 5—Dirt roads were linked with judgeships in the closing days of the Connecticut legislative session.

A rural bloc in the House of Representatives, which had held out for increased expenditure of highway money on the back roads, wielded sufficient power to squeeze $1,000,000 a year out of the highway fund, and in return gave its support to a measure reorganizing the Common Pleas Courts, putting the judges on circuit and adding three judges to the list.

The House got assurance also that a Republican incumbent of one of the Common Pleas Court jobs, Thomas J. Wall, would be continued in office. Gov. Robert A. Hurley named two Democrats and one Republican to the three new judgeships.

Connecticut farmers, aided by the small town citizenry who are equally interested in country roads, several years ago committed the State to expenditure of $3,000,000 annually for improvement of "dirt roads." The money is allotted equally among the towns each year to spend as directed by the local town meeting. Hundreds of miles of country road have been improved with these funds.

With the State embarked, however, on a costly program of trunk line highway building, the question arose this year whether this money could not be more profitably spent on the main traffic arteries. The rural group, aroused at the mere suggestion that the "dirt roads" program be curtailed, asked for $5,000,000 a year instead of $3,000,000. They compromised at $4,000,000.

The Common Pleas Court reorganization puts these courts on a basis similar to that of the Superior Court. Common Pleas courts, historically, have been set up one by one, under separate acts of the Assembly and with varying jurisdiction. Each court has functioned independently of the rest, with a judge or judges sitting permanently in each.

Now the Common Pleas judges will hold court in each county, on regular assignment. Salaries are equalized at $9,500 annually, as compared to $12,000 for Superior Court judges. The terms will be four years. Jurisdiction of the courts will also be made uniform.

Milk Administrator

A 36-years-old college professor will be the new State Milk Administrator. Donald O. Hammerberg, head of the Agricultural Economics Department of the University of Connecticut, helped to draft the new milk law as an expert called in by the Committee on Agriculture. Governor Hurley nominated him for the $6,500 job. He will succeed S. McLean Buckingham, incumbent for six years, on July 1.

Graduates Enter Services

One third of the men graduating this year from the University of Connecticut will go immediately into active service with the Army, Navy or Marine Corps after they get their degrees.

Mail Increases

Hartford mail has increased 13 per cent over a year ago. Postmaster William Rankin says it is a reflection of increased population. Defense has added 30,000 people to the population of Hartford in a year, says the postmaster, and he places the city's total now at 200,000.

Charcoal "Gas"

Members of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association, meeting next Saturday at Hampton, will see a truck operated by charcoal fuel. The State Forestry Department rigged it up to test the practicability of forest products as motor fuel, and the truck is attracting wide attention among foresters.

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Boisson, 'Defender of Dakar,' Joins Conferences at Vichy

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 5 (AP)—Presumably summoned to conferences of vital import to the defense of the French Empire, Pierre Boisson, honored by Vichy as the "defender of Dakar," arrived in the French Capital unexpectedly last night.

M. Boisson, Governor of French West Africa, joined Gen. Maxime Weygand, Generalissimo of Vichy's armed forces in French North Africa, who has been here since Monday conferring with Chief of State Pétain and attending two urgent cabinet sessions.

The visits of these two French African leaders coincided with a steady deterioration in relations between France and Britain and with increasingly persistent diplomatic reports in Vichy that Adolf Hitler was planning a European-Africa league of nations as his next step.

Citation From Pétain

M. Boisson's successful defense of Dakar against British and Free French forces who appeared before the port last September won him a personal citation from Marshal Pétain.

"France has confided Dakar to me," M. Boisson declared on that occasion. "I will defend it to the end."

His visit and that of General Weygand recalled a statement issued by the French Information office May 20 saying that it was time for France to reconquer its African territories lost to Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces.

Last night, the semi-official Telemondial News Agency, commenting on a reported Axis plan for "Eurafrican autarchy"—excluding Great Britain and said to have been drawn up at Monday's Brenner Pass meeting of Herr Hitler and Premier Mussolini—said:

Vital Role for France

"France, which has turned toward a clearly European policy, can play an important role in this organization because of the African situation.

"Eurafrican autarchy (self-sufficiency) does not necessarily mean isolation of the two continents, since intercontinental exchanges will be useful for everyone. For the moment, however, Europe must be self-sufficient herself."

Vichy diplomatic circles said that they believed the increased European diplomatic activity was rooted in the German-Italian effort to reorganize Europe and Northern Africa into a federation, with France acting as a peace-making link with the Americas.

The French Information Office said that news from Germany and Italy indicated that the Axis, "considering the conflict in Europe ended, will immediately tackle the organization of continental peace."

Vichy Denies Report

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 5 (AP)—Authorized French circles formally denied yesterday a British Radio broadcast that "six French naval bases were reported to have been placed at the disposition of Germany."

[The London News Chronicle, quoting London sources, had said Germany "already is using Dakar, French West Africa, as a submarine base," and listed these other French bases as available to German surface and undersea raiders:

Sete and Villefranche, on France's Mediterranean coast; Algiers and Beirut on the south and east Mediterranean coast; and Casablanca, Moroccan base on Africa's Atlantic coast.]

1,000 Freight Cars Ordered by Mexico

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Directors of Mexico's Government - operated National Railways have authorized the purchase of 1,000 freight cars from the Magor Car Company of New York. Delivery was scheduled to start within 210 days.

Board members said steel for the cars was given a defense priorities right-of-way in the United States after the Mexican Ambassador in Washington advised the State Department the equipment was essential to maintaining service.

Indies Balk at Japanese Monopoly

Netherlands Cabinet member says colonies not prepared to give Tokyo control of trade.

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, June 5 (AP)—The protracted negotiations in which Japan is urgently seeking quantities of East Indies rubber, oil and tin probably will end tomorrow with Japanese refusal of a Netherlands offer of considerably smaller amounts than asked, reliable sources said today.

The formal Netherlands reply to the Japanese trade proposals is scheduled to be delivered to a Japanese delegation tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Dr. E. N. Van Kleffens, Netherlands Foreign Minister, said after a conference with President Roosevelt yesterday that Japan wanted rubber, tin and oil from the Netherlands East Indies, but that "we are not prepared to give them these materials in great quantities."

The Foreign Minister, en route back to London from a trip of inspection to the East Indies, made a lengthy report to the President.

Talking with reporters, Mr. Van Kleffens said Japan could have strategic materials from the East Indies in reasonable amounts to meet its needs.

"We are a reasonable people," he said, "but we will never permit any Nation to acquire a predominant share in the trade of the Indies."

He said there was "enough trade for everybody" there and cited that the oil agreement with Japan negotiated last summer provided for increased shipments to that country and that this agreement has just been renewed for six months.

Asked whether the Japanese were satisfied with this, he replied they were "never quite satisfied."

[Japan's Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, was said recently to have demanded that the Netherlands East Indies come to trade terms with Japan.

The demand was understood to have figured in conversations Mr. Matsuoka held recently with the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, and German Ambassador Eugen Ott. The British envoy was consulted because the Netherlands home government now is situated in London.]

Siam 'Japanese'

SAIGON, French Indo-China, June 5 (AP)—Travelers arriving here from Bangkok said that Japanese advisers, formerly stationed only in the Army and Navy Departments of the Thailand Government, now were in all departments.

They declared that Japanese control of Thailand was virtually complete.

They said that all pro-British Thai officials had been removed or silenced. Japanese were reported arriving in Thailand in large numbers daily, by plane and ship.

The travelers quoted a Bangkok newspaper announcement to support their account of the infiltration: "Fifty-two more Japanese authorities arrived today."

"Among the Japanese are many military experts," the informants said. "These remain at Bangkok only long enough to catch the train north to Xienmai Airport which is being expanded to accommodate hundreds of planes."

The travelers concluded that "the Japanese virtually are in complete control of Thailand but a majority of the people are not aware of it."

Paper Attacks U. S.

TOKYO, June 5 (AP)—The Times Advertiser, under Japanese Foreign Office control, carried a double-barrelled attack on United States policies recently under the headings "Influence on the Dutch" and "Unnatural Restriction."

Referring to Japanese negotiations with the Netherlands East Indies, the editorial said, "It is obvious that the Dutch Government in London and the Island Administration are not acting alone. They are subject to the persuasive influence of the United States and Britain.

"Allowance can be made for the military needs of Britain, yet there is a substantial surplus (of East Indies products) which must be left to other Nations in this geographical area.

"In such things as rubber, oil, tin and quinine, Nations within the co-prosperity sphere (the Japanese ideal for East Asia) have a natural right of exchange.

"Influence (of the U. S. and Britain) should be employed in a reasonable effort at a solution. Procrastination can only be set down as indirect hostility.

"The trifling charges that Japan can be used as a re-export base for Britain's enemies cannot stand in the light of known transportation conditions and other empediments, the chief of which is Japan's own national requirements."

Nothing in recent months has aroused such a storm of criticism in the Japanese press as the long delay in the Japanese trade negotiations with the Indies.

The Times Advertiser referred to extension of export control regulations to the Philippines and said:

"Japan is not at war with the United States, and a prohibition of supplies in the circumstances is highly provocative.

"The Philippines are anxious to continue trade with Japan, their established customer. They should brook no artificial measures of blockade."

The Japanese Navy Ministry in a recent war summary said Chinese forces had received 100 warplanes from the United States in February, citing this as the reason for increased Japanese air raids on the Burma Road.

The summary said Chungking would be bombed at every opportunity and claimed 121 Chinese aircraft had been destroyed in the past five months, including 30 new ones of Russian manufacture.

The newspaper Chugai, supporting Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka's pledge of fulfillment of Japan's Axis obligations, at the same time urged improvement of relations with the United States.

"We believe the United States wants world peace," it said. "If this is the case, the United States should co-operate with Japan."

Travelers Restricted

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, June 5 (AP)—All foreign visitors to these Dutch Islands will be required after July 1 to file their travel plans with the authorities, Aneta, Netherlands Indies news agency, has announced.

Furthermore, tourists will be required to give 12-hour notice of their intentions to leave the islands. (For months the Colonial Government has been taking defense precautions against "fifth columnists," saboteurs and air-borne invasion.)

Wide World

Queen Wilhelmina Honors Dutch Who Fight On

The sovereign of the Netherlands is shown decorating one of her seamen for heroism during ceremonies attached to the opening of a Netherlands Sailors' Home in London recently. Her Majesty conferred honors on 42 seamen of the Royal Netherlands Mercantile Marine. The British censor blotted out the faces of the men so they could not be identified by the Nazis.

Ickes Warns Curb on 'Gas' To Be Drastic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—Gasoline restrictions that eventually may rule out pleasure riding entirely may be expected in the eastern states within a month, Harold L. Ickes, newly-appointed Defense Oil Co-ordinator, announced today.

The consumer also may expect to pay higher prices for gasoline to offset the cost of new pipelines from the midcontinent to the eastern seaboard, first of which may be completed by December, Mr. Ickes said.

Emphasizing that the defense oil problem is not one of production, but of transporting oil to the East Coast now that the tanker fleet has been cut by one fifth by transfers to Britain, Mr. Ickes predicted that the new restrictions would apply only to the eastern seaboard.

The appeal to the public to curtail its use of gasoline, Mr. Ickes said, would be on a voluntary basis at first. He said he had no desire to see ration cards issued by the Government.

Asked if it is fair for Americans to have to do without gasoline when Japan is getting oil from the United States, Mr. Ickes replied that was a question for the State Department to decide adding he might have views on the subject but was not expressing them.

He pointed out, however, that the two questions were entirely separate since the oil problem today is one of transportation and not of supply. "We have plenty of oil," he declared, "cutting out Japan or any section of this country wouldn't get oil to the East Coast.

The Federal Government will start clearing the right of way for new oil pipelines from oil fields to the East Coast as soon as Congress gives permission, Mr. Iskes said.

First pipeline, he said, might be a products line from the Wood River area in Illinois to the refineries in the Philadelphia or New York area.

He expressed a preference that private capital do the constructing, if possible, but warned that pipeline transmission would be more expensive than tankers and would increase the price to the consumer. Leon Henderson, OPACS Administrator, would have the job of seeing that gasoline dealers did not profiiteer, he pointed out.

Ninety-five per cent of the letters he has received since he advocated daylight saving for the whole country as a means of saving power favored it, Mr. Ickes reported.

Canadian Status

TORONTO, June 5 (AP)—Eastern Canada can face imminent rationing of oil and gasoline supplies, J. L. Stewart of Toronto, Deputy Oil Controller, said in a statement. He was not ready to say when or under what conditions these measures would be introduced.

Shortage of oil and gasoline in Eastern Canada is due to the fact that 50 of the 250 tanker fleet of the United States have been loaned to Great Britain.

"When I talk of rationing I naturally speak generally but at this stage I am not prepared to go into details," said Mr. Stewart when asked how rationing measures would affect private homes using fuel oil for heat and automobiles.

G. R. Cottrelle, Oil Controller, is at present in Washington discussing the oil and gasoline problem with the United States Shipping Board. He was expected to return to Toronto today or Friday.

Fact and Fiction About Opium In Japan's Suppression Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Two "opium suppression" plans have been revealed in Shansi Province, one of the three North China Provinces whose administration is Made-in-Japan—one is on paper, the other in practice. Gov. Su Ti-jen of Shansi in an interview with Chinese newspaper correspondents told of the new five-year opium suppression program inaugurated this year.

The major concern of the Governor is not a moral one. Rather it is the insufficient food supply within the Province. The total food production of the Province is given at about 60,000,000 piculs, or about 3,960,000 tons. The 12,000,000 inhabitants of Shansi, however, require some 80,000,000 piculs of food. According to Governor Su, any lightening of the restrictions on opium growing would inevitably result in an increase in opium land and a further fall in the production of foodstuffs.

Despite the Governor's contention, dependable observers point out that opium growing generally requires the connivance, even the encouragement or compulsion, of local officials. This has obviously been obtained in Shansi, since lost year opium poppies were growing on the central Shansi plain where they were not found in previous years. The only opium suppression carried out at that time was the result of Chinese guerilla raids, at which time fields planted with poppies were rooted out.

Recent authoritative reports from that Province indicate that in spite of the paper plan for the reduction of opium growing, a far greater percentage of the land controlled by the Japanese-sponsored administration has been newly planted with poppies this year than last year.

4,000,000 Ounces a Year

At the time of the outbreak of current hostilities, opium consumption in Shainsi was reputedly about 4,000,000 ounces a year, valued at $30,000,000 local currency, or about U. S. $1,500,000. Another $30,000,000 local currency went for the purchase of opium equipment.

On the basis of some of Governor Su's earlier statements, it is known that drug addiction in Shansi has considerably increased under the "New Order."

It requires more than the mere promulgation of paper plans to suppress the growing opium trade in North China—particularly when actual practice at the time of promulgation is contrary to the newly announced program.

In the meantime the importance of the drug traffic in the financing of made-in-Japan plans for North China is steadily increasing.

The North China Opium Suppression Board has recently granted permission for the planting of 25,000 mou — approximately 4,167 acres—of land to opium poppies. Thus North China's opium growing has been legalized and may be considered a normal "New Order" activity.

In announcing this legislation the Opium Suppression Board states that planting will not be permitted outside the districts where this permission is granted. Only time will tell whether the board has the power, if it has the intention, to prevent planting elsewhere within its area of control. Last year Provincial Governors issued proclamations against the planting of opium, imposing "fines" on those planting the poppy. But these fines were small enough to encourage rather than hinder opium planting.

Six hsien (counties) have been granted the right to a share in the 25,000 mou of land to be planted with opium poppies. Contrary to the report in the local English-language press, based on a Domei mistranslation from the Chinese press, they are not in Southern Hopei, but are located directly south of Peiping and along the Peiping-Hankow railway. Where the authority of the local government is most secure, there poppy planting is permitted.

In regions where the authority of the Japanese-sponsored regime is less secure, the permits would not be sufficient to encourage its planting. Chinese guerrilla policy towards opium growing is severe, in fact it has on occasion brought the death penalty. Concentration on districts where Japanese control is more secure is, therefore, significant.

Can Pay Heavy Taxes

New opium tax regulations are gradually being extended throughout North China. Every aspect of the trade is subject to taxation. Since opium smoking is more a habit of the wealthier classes—those less well-endowed favoring other narcotics—the traffic can bear heavy taxes. Whether those currently imposed will bring about a reduction in opium smoking, or whether they are merely intended to provide a lucrative source of neeeded revenue for the North China regime, cannot be judged at present.

In addition to taxes on opium and opium smokers there are exactions levied upon the manufacture, transport and sale of opium smoking equipment. The taxes on opium are numerous. Whether they are heavy enough to curtail the traffic and wipe out drug addiction remains a moot question.

Vested interests have been and still are being created in the continuation of the trade. In addition, facts and figures have been brought forth on more than one occasion which give rise to doubts as to the sincerity of the North China regime in its opium suppression policy.

Lockheed Sets Mark For 5-Month Output

BURBANK, Calif. (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation reported June 5 that it had built and delivered for the national defense program $45,871,509 worth of planes in the five months ending May 31.

Lockheed said this was an aircraft production record for this country and that it exceeded the plant's entire 1940 output by $935,000. Lockheed delivered $11,491,000 worth of planes in May.

Come the Nazis—No Bells?

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—A ringing question jarred Great Britain today amid swelling talk of invasion in high places and low.

"Who," the Bishop of Chelmsford wants to know, "is going to ring the bells which are supposed to tell the populace that invasion has begun?"

Soldiers are busy digging fresh trenches in the parks and are unwinding new barbed wire to fortify almost every bush and tree, but the Bishop's poser is perplexing lots of persons here.

It's this way:

Britain's churches are locked at night. Comes the invader. What happens? Some one has got to get the key, which usually is kept at the rectory. The rectory often is some distance, perhaps miles, from the church.

Suppose panting Paul Reveres reach the rectory. Comes more confusion. Parson must be roused.

Suppose the parson hasn't got the key. He must refer one to the verger, who must be found, awakened and asked for the key.

In any event, the verger, or some expert bell-ringer, should be on hand to ring the bells because church bell ringing is not like ringing a dinner bell, experts point out, and an amateur might crack the bell or jam the clapper after the first clang.

Some solutions suggested include:

1. Furnish the home guards with skeleton keys to the churches and give them a little instruction in proper bell ringing technique.
2. Substitute rockets for bells.

British-American Cargo Rate Pact

LONDON June 5 (AP)—Britain and the United States have concluded an agreement for controlling all freight charges for voyages between their respective territories throughout the world, the Financial Times said today.

The anxiety of British shipping companies over the loss of former routes because of the war was said to have brought about the agreement which makes it "impossible for a shipowner to undertake any voyage without the prior consent of authorities between whose territories he wishes to trade."

Authorities in all territories can refuse export or import licenses for goods carried by any vessel not meeting their approval.

From 30 to 40 Norwegian and about 25 Greek ships engaged in "free" trading were said to be affected most.

British Overhaul Plans for Defense Of Vital Airports

LONDON (AP)—It was disclosed June 4 that an air vice-marshal has been appointed to work with the War Office in supervising ground defenses of Britain's air fields, and it was believed in informed quarters that a complete overhauling of the protection of these vital centers has been ordered as a result of the successful German invasion of Crete.

At present, defense of British air fields is shared by the Royal Air Force and the Army, but there have been many demands for centralization of responsibility.

One informed source said "the success of German dive bombers, parachutists, and air-borne troops in Crete taught the RAF and Army a sharp lesson."

Planes Evacuate Quebec Fire Area

CHICOUTIMI, Quebec, June 5 (AP)—Scores of persons were rescued from flaming backwoods districts by airplane yesterday as forest fires raged over 1,500 to 2,000 square miles of bush country in this Northern Quebec region.

With new fires reported breaking out, officials boosted to 4,500 the number of men fighting the flames, which have swept the countryside for more than a week, claiming three lives and perhaps more.

Ecuador President Frees Five Rebellion Leaders

QUITO, Ecuador, June 5 (AP)—President Arroyo Del Rio today pardoned five leaders of the Army rebellion at the Guayaquil airport in January, 1940.

Those freed include Capt. Galo Almeida and Sub-Lieut. Gonzalo Jacome. The five have been serving sentences in the Federal penitentiary.

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Swiss Youth Defend a Free Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland.—Among Europe's S. S. and S. A. troops, Iron Guardists, Sons of Wolves, Fascist organizations, and Communist guards, there is one organization of politically elite young men who are fighting openly for the ideals and the methods of democracy with the weapons of propaganda and mass psychology. They are the Gotthard League of Switzerland.

Faced by the constantly increasing undermining activity of Nazi splitter parties and foreign agents, these young men banded themselves together and determined in their leaves of absence from Army service to defend their country with propaganda as they were ready to defend it with modern weapons on the frontier. They based their decision on the knowledge that the Axis powers regard propaganda as a part of warfare itself and attack with words and ideas and emotions before they come with bombers and tanks.

First of all, the young Gotthard Leaguers decided to put a halt to the rumors which ran about the country on every occasion in which Europe and Switzerland faced a crisis. They were sure that hundreds of professional rumor mongers in the pay of the Axis were taking advantage of the receptivity to any wild tale which the excitement and tension of the European situation periodically created in the Swiss public mind.

Women would come with the excited tale that a leading Army officer had just fled the country. Farm hands would whisper mysteriously that two spies had just been caught dressed as nuns. People would say that "certain higher officers" were converted to Naziism.

Caution on Rumors

The Gotthard League in key positions in the Army and in civil life traced these rumors as far as possible. The story seemed to be most frequently pinned on a nonexistent "lieutenant colonel." Wherever they could in their contact the Gotthard League urged civilians to restraint and discipline in the spreading of such rumors and to a calm skeptical attitude toward any story of a sensational nature unconfirmed by official sources.

They went even further than this. They handed chronic rumormongers whose weakness was merely the vanity of knowing the latest story over to the police for light penalties and professionals in the game who spread rumor with the intent to weaken the morale of the country for severe punishments.

Most slippery customers are the well-organized "fifth column" in every Swiss city who, just as in Czechoslovakia, Austria, Holland, Belgium and Poland, divide the district into blocks for each of which a "columnist" is "responsible." The Gotthard League are determined to bring their methods out into the light and to expose their word for the fraud that it is.

Tell Real Conditions

Gotthard leaders are at the present time speaking from countless platforms of Switzerland combating the insidious idea carefully planted and spread by these paid "columnists" that Switzerland cannot and will not defend itself in case of attack. The Swiss can and will defend themselves, of this the Gotthard League are convinced with a crusading conviction which they are carrying to every one of their fellow citizens.

The ridiculous promises of "fifth columnists" of "free train rides and overnights in the best hotels," "furniture and cheap houses," "State bonuses to the small saver and decreased taxes" and countless other benefits in return for a "change of mind" toward Germany, are being exposed by the Gotthard men in public lectures delivered by people of intelligence who have actually been to these neighboring foreign countries which are supposed to be so ideal and who actually know and can describe conditions there.

The Swiss are an international people acquainted with every country in Europe where they have business and personal connections. It is very difficult to fool them.

A more difficult problem is economic and political spying. The Swiss have an efficient though small Federal police to enforce the laws against this activity, but it is impossible in a Nation where there are so many Germans and other foreigners to keep the Axis powers from getting information of a personal or business nature which they politely and ruthlessly employ to bring pressure on individuals to gain inner political influence.

Typical Axis Pressure

They use such phrases as, "We would appreciate it if so and so would change his stand on such and such a question." Of course the Germans have exact records of the weaknesses of character, ambition, lack of success and money, debts of leading men in every branch of public and business life.

Against the sort of fear which such an uncanny weapon can spread the Gotthard Leaguers bring the example of fearless patriotism and constant clarification and enunciation of the "lasting principles of Swiss democracy."

They are not stiff reactionaries. They have many reforms to make Swiss democracy better, to give the workers a better life and to inspire youth to take part in public life and to strengthen the family, but they do believe ardently in Swiss democracy as "The greatest state idea the world has ever seen combining various cultural groups, languages, religions and labor organizations in free fellowship, tolerance and co-operation."

They mean to defend this ideal. So far from taking orders from the "New Europe" they feel themselves the symbol of another kind of Europe, a freer and better one.

Swiss Told to Expect Wider Restrictions

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, June 5

Dr. Marcel Pilet-Golaz, Chief of the Political Department (Foreign Office), told Parliament yesterday that "the near future may oppose continent against continent" and cautioned the Swiss to expect more restrictions.

On relations with Germany, he said only that certain "untrue rumors sometimes circulate" and they are "not of local origin." Relations with Germany had been "most correct," he added.

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Bulgarian King In Reich to See Hitler and Göring

BERLIN, June 5 (AP)—King Boris of Bulgaria has paid a visit to Adolf Hitler and Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, the official German news agency, DNB, reported today from Vienna.

The date for King Boris' visit was not given, but it was reported he was in Vienna yesterday for a "private visit in Germany" to see his father, former Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, at an estate in Slovakia.

[Ferdinand lives at Coburg, Germany. He abdicated in 1918 and went to Germany when Bulgaria, an ally of the Central Powers in the World War, bowed to the Allies.

In reporting congratulatory messages from Herr Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to Ferdinand on his 80th birthday, Feb. 26, the Deutsche Allegemine Zeitung remarked:

"Czar Ferdinand, who is a Prussian Field Marshal General, always showed himself a friend of Germany."]

U. S. O. Unit Opened By Travelers Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., June 5—The National Travelers Aid Association today has in operation here its first United Service Organization Information and Service unit, which was opened yesterday with Mrs. Osa Johnson, traveler and explorer, as the chief guest.

The office is adjacent to Fort Dix and is prepared to offer information on recreation, housing, and transportation and, through its personnel, to carry on a full social service function.

This is the first of more than 25 United Service Organization units the Travelers Aid Association will establish throughout the country near army camps, naval bases, and industrial centers.

The Association is one of six agencies comprising the United Service Organizations for National Defense. The others are the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Catholic Community Service, the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Jewish Welfare Board.

Defense Rests Case In Bridges Hearing

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The defense rested its case June 4 in the Harry Bridges deportation hearing, after 27 witnesses had given testimony before Judge Charles B. Sears of Buffalo, N. Y., trial examiner.

The Australian-born labor leader is accused of active affiliation with the Communist Party.

Tokyo Paper Sees U. S. as 'Hostile'

TOKYO (AP)—British and United States aid to China is becoming increasingly evident and Japan's foremost problem is to decide "what should be done regarding third powers with hostile natures," the newspaper Chugai Shogyo said in an editorial June 5.

The paper usually speaks for big financial interests.

Nazis Execute Spies

BERLIN, June 5 (AP)—The 11th and 12th persons condemned as spies in 1941 were beheaded today, including the second woman to be so executed—a woman convicted of carrying on espionage in 1939.

RAF—Two Sides to the Picture

Wide World

After Crete and at Home

Above: Royal Air Force personnel being rowed out to one of the Sunderland flying boats moored off the coast of Greece during the evacuation of the Empire forces. The RAF played a magnificent role in this historic engagement. Lower: Pilots of this British fighter squadron, shown somewhere in England, have shot down 102 German aircraft. The Squadron Leader is shown on the wing of his plane with the squadron mascot.

President's Message on St. Lawrence Seaway

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's message asking legislation to authorize immediate development of the St. Lawrence seaway and water power project:

To the Congress of the United States:

I recommend authorization of construction of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project, pursuant to the agreement of March 19, 1941, with Canada, as an integral part of the joint defense of the North American continent.

Production and more production is the keynote of our all-out race for national defense. Electric power and transportation are limiting factors in the production of planes, guns, tanks, and ships.

Developing Resources

The enemies of democracy are developing hydroelectric resource and every waterway from Norway to the Dardanelles. Are we to allow this continent to be outmatched because shortsighted interests oppose the development of one of our greatest resources?

Your action on this project will either make available or withhold 2,200,000 horsepower of low-cost electric power for the joint defense of North America.

Your action on this project will either open or keep bottled up one of the greatest transportation resources ever offered a people.

Both countries need the power. Both face power shortages which threaten to grow more serious as the demands of the defense program multiply with almost incredible rapidity.

Ever Growing Need

Let us remember that it takes tens of thousands of kilowatt-hours of electricity to produce the materials that go into a single airplane. Our present aluminum program alone calls for more than 10,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year. It is constantly expanding with the need for more planes to outstrip the aggressors.

Steam power plant construction offers no substitute for St. Lawrence power. No steam plants can provide the large blocks of low-cost electric energy required for certain essential defense industries. Furthermore, we are going to need all our capacity to produce steam power plant equipment to meet the tremendous demands which are growing in other parts of the country and to build power installations to drive our merchant and naval vessels.

Our defense production is a gigantic assembly line. Transportation is its conveyor belt. If raw materials cannot flow freely to our great industrial plants and the products cannot move continuously to the front, defense breaks down. Bottlenecks in transportation are as serious as shortages of power.

Transportation Problem

Expanding production is going to burden the railroads to the limit. We are expanding their rolling stock as fast as we can, but even the present orders for new cars and locomotives are competing for manufacturing capacity which could otherwise produce tanks and other items of heavy armament.

The seaway will help prevent transportation attlenecks. It will provide a great highway to and from important defense production areas. It will cut by more than a thousand miles the stretch of dangerous open water which must be traveled by supplies to Great Britain and strategic North Atlantic bases. It will increase our capacity to build ships.

The Great Lakes today hold many shipways and dry docks, as well as resources of men and materials for shipbuilding. They are bottled up because we have delayed completing the seaway. If we start the seaway now, scores of additional merchant ships may be built in coastal yards freed by transferring a portion of the longer-term naval program to the Great Lakes.

Speed Is Needed

The St. Lawrence project must be expedited. No comparable power, shipbuilding, and transportation facilities can be made available in the time required to construct this project.

In dealing with the present emergency, too many people have underestimated the degree to which our present resources will be taxed. We cannot afford to make any more mistakes of that kind.

I am advised that we can build the St. Lawrence project in four years. Under emergency pressure it may be completed in less time. I should like to agree with the people who say that the country's danger will be over sooner than that. But the course of world events gives no such assurance; and we have no right to take chances with the national safety.

I know of no single project of this nature more important to this country's future in peace or war. Its authorization will demonstrate to the enemies of democracy that, however long the effort, we intend to outstrip them in the race of production. In the modern world that race determines the rise and fall of nations.

I hope that authorization will not be delayed.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The White House,
June 5, 1941.

Liquor Restrictions Become Effective In Province of Quebec

QUEBEC, Quebec, June 5 (AP)—Sweeping changes in conditions of alcohol beverage sales in Quebec Province, resulting from Liquor Act amendments passed at the last session of the Quebec Legislature, became effective yesterday.

They are:

Restaurants may serve beer and wine only, with meals.

Cafés may sell liquor, beer and wine, with a 40-cent meal.

No liquor may be sold or delivered to hotel bedrooms.

No liquor may be sold anywhere in the Province on Sundays.

On Sundays, beer and wine may be sold only between the hours of 1 p. m. and 9 p. m.

All cabarets and floor shows are under direct control of the Quebec Liquor Commission.

The curfew hour becomes 2 a. m. in Montreal, 1 a. m. in Quebec City and midnight elsewhere.

Finland Named as Source Of Metals Needed by Axis

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Finland is supplying Germany with 1,000 tons of essential metals a month, Henrich Mannerfred, director of a metals firm in Gothenburg, Sweden, said on his arrival June 4 aboard the new Swedish liner Remmaren.

He said 45 per cent of the shipments were nickel, 25 per cent copper, and the rest miscellaneous.

"In every Finnish harbor today there are German officers investigating ships' cargoes," he said. "The only explanation I can give is that the Finns are so afraid of the Russians that they want to become better friends with the Germans."

Mr. Mannerfred said he came here to buy copper, nickel, and tin because Sweden was unable to buy it from Finland.

The Remmaren brought in 17 passengers and 5,500 tons of cargo after voyaging through a North Sea described by crew men as "filthy with loose mines."

The voyage was made with the permission of the belligerents.

Finns Reach Home

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Twelve Finnish seamen who sailed the bark Killoran out of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, last summer with a load of grain for England, and then disappeared in the South Atlantic, have reached their homeland after nearly a year aboard the German raider that sank their vessel and after travel from one prison camp to another in France and Germany.

Advices reaching here from Finland, said Captain Lehman and his men spent 41 days aboard the raider which sank three other ships and acquired 150 prisoners, including Netherlanders, Norwegians, Danes, Argentines, New Zealanders, Poles, and Englishmen.

The merchant cruiser then slipped through the British blockade and landed her prisoners in Occupied France, the report said.

The 1,817-ton Killoran, one of a fleet of sailing ships owned by Gustav Erikson of Mariehamn, Finland, gained fame in the legendary annual "grain race" from Australia to England—a sport and business canceled by the war.

Tailored Permanents
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Bonwit Teller

Perforated Pigskins

air-cooled summer slip-ons 4.95

Now at last you can wear your beloved pigskin gloves all Summer through! These classic slip-ons have been punched full of holes . . made cool as a breeze off the Sound. Without losing one bit of their beautifully neat look. In white, oatmeal beige, saddle color.

GLOVES—MAIN FLOOR

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SIXTH STREET • NEW YORK

Stern's

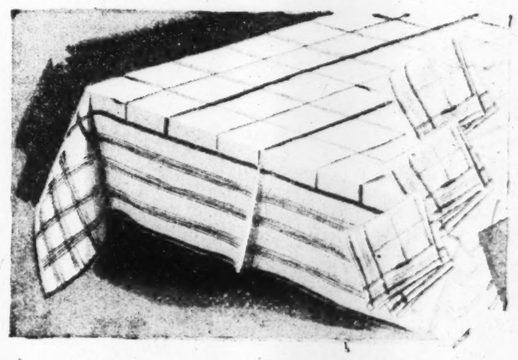
SWISS INFLUENCE

American-made 10.75

The famous flexibility of the import, now copied on a perfect-fitting American last. Hand detailed. Graceful sandal in white, black, navy, beige or brown crushed kid. 3½ to 9; AAAA to D. Third Floor.

STERN BROTHERS • 42nd STREET and 6th AVENUE NEW YORK

gaily woven cotton cloth with six napkins 2.85



The colorful 50-inch cloth and its matching 6 napkins will make you think fondly of those bright peasant woven sets you used to swoop up when you were abroad. These are woven in China, in colorfast rust and green; red and blue, or red and green on ecru grounds. Perfect for out-of-door dining. for cottages, dinettes.

17-pc. woven cotton runner set, 2.85

JOHN WANAMAKER-Philadelphia, New York
Please send me.....sets, cloth and napkins at 2.85.
Rust-and-Blue Red-and-Blue Red-and-Green
Name .....
Street .....
City .....State.....
☐ Charge ☐ C. O. D. ☐ Check enclosed

PHILADELPHIA - First Floor - Market
NEW YORK - Fourth Floor - Home Store

John Wanamaker
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK

Japanese Envoy Sees Peace As Only Course in Pacific

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—Invoking the 86-year tradition of "trade, cooperation, and mutual respect" in American-Nipponese relations, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, told a dinner meeting in his honor here last night that, difficult as the situation now was between the two countries, he was confident the solution lay through peace.

Feted by his countrymen in the United States under auspices of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce here, the envoy, whose American mission was undertaken four months ago as a step to "improve the situation between the two countries," disclosed no formula to meet the problems he admitted obtained, and confined himself to reiteration that "the Pacific must remain peaceful and that the conflagration now raging elsewhere must not spread to that ocean."

Personal tributes to Admiral Nomura and references to the long-standing importance of trade between the United States and Japan featured addresses by Admiral V. Pratt, former Chief of Naval Operations who was called from retirement to serve on the Navy's General Board; Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Director of Civilian Defense for New York State, and John A. Zellers, executive of Remington-Rand, Inc., and Chairman of the New York Board of Trade.

Peace the Only Way

Stressing his view that "between America and Japan the way of peace is the only way, Admiral Nomura held that both countries had "nothing to gain and everything to lose by armed conflict."

"The traditions of peace, cooperation, and mutual respect which we have built up ever since the day of Commodore Perry are a valuable asset, particularly at a time like this," he said.

Difficulties and disagreements have cropped up from time to time in the past between the two countries, he continued, but they have been only the exceptions that prove the rule. He said that some issues have been serious, but that the statesmen of both countries, supported by their peoples, always have found a way to steer clear of danger, and now, even if our present problems overshadow those of the past, there is no reason to lose faith in our ability to work out a peaceful solution.

Trade inevitably would suffer in "present abnormal circumstances," the Ambassador continued, but he believed the link of commerce between the United States and Japan was "strong enough to weather the storm."

Admiral Pratt recalled a long friendship with Admiral Nomura and said that although certain persons in Japan had strayed from paths that Americans believed correct, the Nipponese Government appeared to him to more nearly resemble that of the democracies than of the dictatorships.

General Urges Justice

Praising Admiral Nomura as one in whom his people recognize "a man who thinks clearly and speaks frankly," General O'Ryan stressed that "in Japan the population in relation to the usable land is nearly twice as dense as in China," and dwelt briefly on high tariff walls, economic blocs, and preferential trade agreements that had been brought to bear against Japan. He voiced the hope that the existing strained relations between the United States and Japan might be resolved "with justice as the underlying and guiding principle."

Mr. Zellers, with reference to Japan's $90,000,000 normal exchange of raw silk for American cotton, called for rededication to "the cause of abundant trade with one another and the free exchange of thoughts respecting those high motives by which we hope to bring mankind into a reciprocally respecting brotherhood."

A Busy Day

TOKYO, June 5 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office was busy today receiving Axis and United States envoys.

German Ambassador Eugen Ott conferred for more than an hour with Shizuo Sakamoto, head of its bureau for European and Asiatic affairs. Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli talked for 30 minutes with Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka.

United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew also called on Mr. Matsuoka and stayed more than an hour.

Toronto Awaits Torch of Victory

TORONTO, June 5 (AP)—The torch of victory, now being carried across Canada by plane, en route to Prime Minister Churchill in Britain, will arrive here Sunday and officials said they expect 200,000 to be present at a ceremony marking its arrival.

A parade will form part of the ceremony, with a number of floats now on a tour of parts of Ontario, taking part.

Wonders of Research: Rainbows

'Bows of promise' are really great curved spectrums caused by light refraction.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What causes rainbows? For centuries man has asked this question but only within recent times have natural scientists given the scientific answer to these colorful meteorological phenomena.

The Hebrews are said to have considered these "bows of promise" one of the creator's sublime works. The Greeks and Romans speculated on the cause of rainbows and Aristotle in his "Meteors" erroneously ascribed them to the reflection of the sun's rays by the rain. It was left to Sir Isaac Newton to advance a satisfactory explanation of these chromatic displays.

It is the difference in the refrangibility of the various colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet, composing white light, and their separation by refraction into a band or spectrum which cause the colors of the rainbow. Since the violet ray has a higher refractive index than the other colors, it appears on the inside and the red is on the outside. The rainbow is really a great curved spectrum.

Writing in the current issue of Sky magazine, Marie Goddard Morrow explains that the formation of the rainbow begins when sunlight enters drops of water suspended in the sky. Part of the light is reflected or scattered and part enters the drop where the ray is re-refracted or bent into its color components and then reflected as the rainbow one sees. A secondary bow, fainter in color and having the red on the inside and the violet on the outside arises from rays which have suffered two reflections. As many as six bows may occur but they are so faint as to be practically invisible, says Miss Morrow. Rainbows differ greatly and no two are exactly alike.

Research Flashes

Footprints: An archeological discovery which promises to be of utmost significance, the finding of footprints in rock made by persons fleeing a volcanic eruption 2,000 to 5,000 years ago, has been reported by an archeologist of the Carnegie Institution of Washington on the outskirts of the City of Managua in Nicaragua. This constitutes the earliest known evidence of human beings in Central America, where the most advanced of New World cultures was to arise many centuries later.

Fiberglass: Fifteen times smaller than a human hair, yet stronger than steel, pure flexible glass fiber is impervious to fire, moisture, vermin and is a non-conductor of electricity. The many successful uses for it include hot water heaters, draperies, bedspreads, suits for deep-sea divers, airplane wings, shoes, hats and bags, announces Young and Rubicam, Inc., of New York.

Wax "grease": The use of wax instead of grease to prevent machinery from rusting may soon prolong the usefulness of many a tool. It has been found to be more effective than grease in stopping an electro-chemical phenomenon causing corrosion.

Soybean "wool" and "steel": The car you own in the future may owe a great deal to the humble soybean, for automobile upholstery padding and plastic fiber bodies made from the beans have been successfully constructed. A soy protein when sprayed with rubber has resulted in a springy, durable padding. The replacement of steel by plastic fiber panels is said to produce a strong and economical body.

Yucca Moth

Who was the first horticulturist?

It was not man but a moth. The yucca moth was the first known creature to make a plant, the flowering yucca, truly dependent upon it, says Dr. C. H. Curran, Associate Curator of Insects at the American Museum of Natural History.

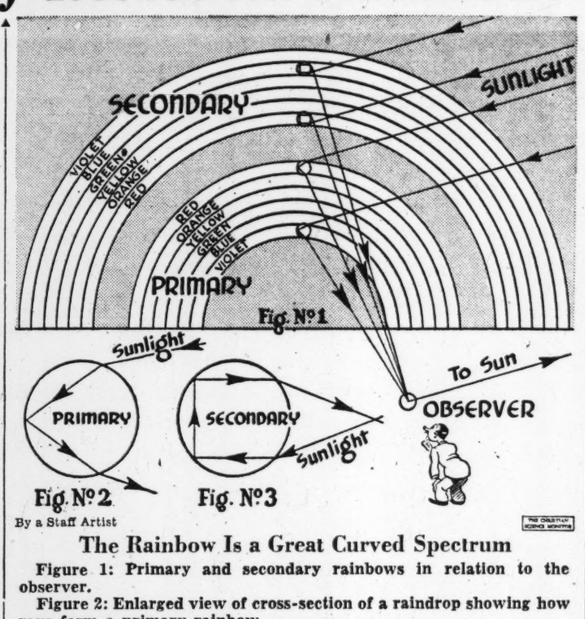
"Thousands upon thousands of years ago," Dr. Curran writes in the current issue of "Natural History," "the yucca moth began doing what man only recently learned to do—to pollinate flowers according to a fixed plan. The result is that neither the yucca nor the moth can live alone."

Needed Fund

Needed assistance to neglected branches of fundamental research will undoubtedly result from the establishment of the National Science Fund under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences.

The National Science Fund was established for the admirable purpose of receiving and administering gifts for fields of natural science which have failed to benefit from increased governmental and industrial expenditures for research. It will be directed by a joint board selected from the Academy membership and distinguished laymen.

Such worthy recognition of the importance of scientific research to the welfare of the nations comes at a time when many universities and foundations are finding the support of expanding research activities difficult. The Fund will provide an opportunity for persons in all walks of life to contribute to the progress of natural science.



The Rainbow Is a Great Curved Spectrum

Figure 1: Primary and secondary rainbows in relation to the observer.

Figure 2: Enlarged view of cross-section of a raindrop showing how rays form a primary rainbow.

Figure 3: Cross-section of raindrop showing how rays form a secondary rainbow.

Camel Humps

The folk-lore that the camel stores water in its hump to help it endure long trips across the deserts of Asia and Africa has been definitely dispelled by recent research. An analysis of a hump records it as 80 pounds of solid fat. However, in the metabolism of the camel one pound of fat produces about one pound of water, and thus the fat in the hump is equivalent to 10 gallons of water. The belief that water may be stored in two pouches which are attached to the stomach is also disproved by one authority, who says the pouches moisten the food which is to be masticated during rumination.

Hence the camel's supply of water seems to be stored all over its body as is the case with other animals. It has, also, the ability to store water in the tissues which underlie the skin. The amount of the water reserve is said to depend upon the abundance of salt the animal is allowed to have, according to information from Science Service.

Mesotron

The most elusive and mightiest of all atomic particles remains at large, but is being gradually overtaken by physicists who are determined to make the most of its power whenever it may be brought under human control.

This untamed thunderbolt is the mesotron, a minute electrical charge which is apparently a structural part of all atomic cores and which seems to be responsible for all the power locked up in the atoms' nuclei. To gain control over the mesotron, it seems to be necessary to knock them out of atoms by artificial means, yet no natural scientists have laboratory proof as yet that they truly exist there.

On a hill of the University of California campus in Berkeley a group of physicists directed by Dr. Ernest Orlando Lawrence, inventor of the cyclotron atom smasher, is building a gigantic addition to his machine which will produce atomic particles with energies of more than 1,000,000 volts with which they hope to accomplish the task of separating the mesotron from atomic nuclei.

In an interview in The New York Times Magazine, David Sarnoff, President of R. C. A., says: "When the latent energy of the atom finally becomes available, it will run factories, light, heat, and cool rooms, supply power for everything from ocean liners to pocket radio transmitters. A new age of civilization will dawn. Just as the steam age and the electrical age were succeeded by the radio age, it in turn may be followed by the age of atomic power."

Henderson Refutes Many Old Notions In New History of North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Evidence that Gen. George E. Pickett "stood aside" and did not participate in the real part of the famous Confederate charge at Gettysburg; that Andrew Jackson was born in North Caholina, and that there actually was a Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence on May 20, 1775, is set forth in a new history of North Carolina by Dr. Archibald Henderson, Chapel Hill's artist, and historian, who heads the Department of Mathematics of the University of North Carolina.

The history, "The Old North State, and the New," is now rolling from the presses of the Lewis Publishing Company of 211 West Wacker Drive in Chicago.

Dr. Henderson's history is destined to provoke controversy because of the decisive stand he takes upon many questions, yet a number of his friends who have previewed it say the work will make him "the first citizen of North Carolina," backed up, of course, by his record.

In this quiet university village, Dr. Henderson for 35 years has been writing books, pamphlets, magazine essays, and newspaper articles on North Carolina and American history. He has written upwards of a million words on the subject, exclusive of the contents of the new history. In the present work he has incorporated the results of these years of reading, research and interpretation. For more than half his career he has cherished the intention of writing a full-length history of North Carolina. That intention is now fulfilled.

Dr. Henderson designed his work primarily to interest the general reader with a narrative that "marches." The work is written from the national, not from the sectional, point of view. The history of the United States and the history of North Carolina run with equal pace through this work, the history of the Nation serving as a backdrop for the North Carolina drama.

Dr. Henderson says he has played no favorites in this history. For instance, certain Tar Heels, regarded by former historians as "Traitors to the South," are given fair treatment. The book purports to be a true story of the life of the people of North Carolina in all their aspects: social, sociological, intellectual, literary, scientific, cultural, industrial, political, military economic, religious.

Stimson Backs Seizure Powers

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that property seizure powers asked for the President were needed to relieve machine tool bottlenecks, aluminum shortages and German patent controls on vital defense processes, and should not be delayed by any "frivolous objections" in Congress.

Discussing the requisition bill at a press conference, Secretary Stimson also said he believed there would be "no serious objection" to imposing a two or four-year time limit on the proposed powers."

Discussing the needs which he said lay behind the proposal, Secretary Stimson mentioned machine tools as an example. He said there were many machine tools not in use at all or collected by second hand dealers "who are trying to hold up the Government."

Next, Mr. Stimson said, large stocks of raw materials could be brought within Government control. Specifically, he mentioned great quantities of aluminum now being used in private industry.

Third, Secretary Stimson cited patents "held by the German Government" and which the United States Government "can't get at and use without such a law."

"This law would permit those patents to be taken over by the United States Government," Secretary Stimson said. "At present they can be held up by influences which don't want us to prepare our defenses."

FCC Head Sees 'Play' for Delay

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Asserting that the Federal Communication Commission rules for chain radiocasting would benefit both the industry and the public, Commission Chairman James L. Fly told a Senate Committee that efforts were being made to prevent the rules from going into effect until a reorganization of the Commission could be obtained.

The FCC Chairman made the declaration to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee without identifying those who, he said, were "playing for time."

Mr. Fly appeared at a hearing on a resolution by Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine, which would request the Commission to hold up its rules pending a Senate investigation. He told Senator White that those who were seeking to "wreck the decisions of the Commission by long delays" were "flying your flag and marching along behind this bill."

Senator White told Mr. Fly at one point that the Commission had exceeded its authority by attempting to specify what had constituted monopolistic practice and then outlaw it through rule-making powers.

Mr. Fly contended that the Commission had a right to prevent monopolistic practice in the public interest.

The Commission Chairman expressed the opinion that the National Broadcasting Company would have no difficulty in selling its Blue Network, one of the requirements of Commission's rules, and predicted that the Blue Network would be "much healthier" if divorced from the NBC Red Network.

C. I. O. Strike Is Called In Plane Plant

INGLEWOOD, Calif., June 5 (AP)—Nine thousand Congress of Industrial Organizations production workers at North American Aviation Corporation were called out on strike today but plant officials prepared to keep the factory open with co-operation of American Federation of Labor employees.

W. P. Goodman, Chairman of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers local, called the strike, charging the National Defense Labor Mediation Board in Washington with "stalling the workers."

James Lynch, West Coast chief of the A. F. of L. Aeronautic Machinists Union, said his organization would replace striking C. I. O. members with its own workers.

Fifty policemen were sent to the plant to maintain order.

Company and union officials have been conferring in Washington with the Mediation Board in an effort to avert the twice-postponed strike. The walkout first was set for Friday, May 30; then for Tuesday, June 2, but was delayed each time by the C. I. O. in the hope a settlement would be reached.

The C. I. O. demands that the minimum wage be increased from 50 cents an hour to 75 cents and an increase of 10 cents an hour for all employees. After local negotiations failed to effect a settlement, the negotiators went to Washington two weeks ago to confer with the Mediation Board.

North American, with $196,000,000 in orders from the United States and British Governments, employs 11,500 men. The C. I. O. claims 9,000 members.

Officials of North American issued this statement after picket lines were established:

"The company is surprised and shocked that the Union has elected to call a strike while negotiations are still in progress before the National Defense Mediation Board, especially in consideration of the agreement made by the Union Bargaining Committee and the Company before the Mediation Board in Washington on Tuesday, May 27, and ratified by the Union membership on Saturday, May 31, the terms of which specified that:

1. "Agreements when and if reached would be retroactive to May 1.

"2. No stoppage of work or interference in any way with production will be permitted during the pendency of this case before the National Defense Mediation Board and for three days after the Board's recommendations are made.

"3. The issue of retroactive benefits is hereby removed from the list of items to be considered during the negotiations, it being fully understood that this issue has now been settled finally.

"4. Failure in any respect to abide by the terms of paragraph two hereof automatically invalidates the company's obligation expressed in paragraph one hereof.

"5. It is hereby agreed that neither the Union nor the company will make any statements to the press."

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW.
Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m. Services at 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Sunday evening, June 29, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 6 p. m. Service at 6:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
The Christian Science Monitor Tower News
Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building:
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Mondays to Fridays, 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
The Christian Science Monitor Views the News
Saturdays, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Christian Science Programs
Tuesdays and Fridays, 2:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 11.35mc (19.5m).
Third Sundays, monthly, 3:30-4 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Lecture on Christian Science Sunday, July 13, 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. Auspices First Church, New York City. 6.04mc (49.3m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 2 hours additional for British Summer Time.

Girl Becomes Officer In Merchant Marine

KANSAS CITY, June 5 (AP)—A Kansas girl, who finished high school without seeing a body of water larger than a creek, shook naval tradition yesterday by becoming a staff officer of the United States Merchant Marine.

The girl, Miss Helen Slaughter, sailed as senior assistant purser on the S. S. North American from Chicago, carrying a certificate of registry granted by Capt. Peter G. Petterson, United States local inpector of hulls, of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation at Chicago.

She is believed to be the first woman to be a staff officer of the Merchant Marine.

For the last six summers Miss Slaughter has worked on Great Lakes cruise ships here.

Pacific Lumber Strike Leader Defies NDLMB at Conference

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt's admonition to labor and industry to abide by the recommendations of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board was openly challenged today by the leader of the Pacific Northwest lumber strike.

With a showdown seemingly inevitable, the full membership of the Mediation Board assembled for a closed forenoon session to consider what course of action to pursue.

O. M. Orton, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' International Woodworkers of America, quit conferences with Board officials late yesterday, accusing the agency of "labor busting . . . strike breaking . . . bulldozing."

He denounced the Board's appeal for acceptance of its recommendations, and declared that the strike of the 12,000 lumber workers would continue until they "obtain a decent living."

Orton's Stand

"This is real national defense, Dr. Dykstra, phony propaganda and bulldozing to the contrary notwithstanding," said Mr. Orton.

"In conformity with honest union practice, we will follow in this strike the course adopted by John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers," Mr. Orton said in a statement as he departed for the Pacific Coast last night after two days of meetings with Board officials.

Dr. C. A. Dykstra, Chairman of the Board, promptly replied in a brief statement that acceptance of the recommendations had been urged by Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., who also is a member of the Board.

The employers have accepted the recommendations, but the union has rejected them.

NDLMB Recommendations

The recommendations were:

1. That work be resumed while a fact-finding commission made a complete report on lumber industry conditions in the Puget Sound area.

2. That the union be granted immediately the 7½ cents an hour wage increase it sought.

3. That any other subsequent adjustments on wages or paid vacations be retroactive to the date work resumed.

The union demands also included a closed shop with a union "hiring hall."

The strike, described by the Board as "a serious threat to the Nation's preparation for defense," has been in progress since May 9. The controversy between strike leaders and the Board, however, did not intensify until last week when the Board telegraphed union officials, citing Mr. Roosevelt's admonition.

The strike leaders had previously rejected the Board's back-to-work formula, but the Board asked them to reconsider in the light of the President's "fireside chat" assertion that the "impartial recommendations" of Federal mediation agencies should be accepted.

Same Proposals

Summoned here, Mr. Orton contended that the Board proposals were different in no way from those previously offered by employers.

"This is a very peculiar situation," he said, "where a Government agency takes a proposition from employers, adopts it as its own, then, by cajolery, threats and tricky propaganda advises the workers to take it or leave it, saying, 'If you don't take it, you're not patriotic.'

Wages in the industry vary widely with different occupations, but Board officials said that common labor now is paid 67½ cents an hour.

I. L. W. U. Strike Ends

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union sent its 4,500 San Francisco Bay district warehouse workers back to their jobs today through a compromise wage settlement with employers.

Work was resumed under a new three-year contract initialed at a conference yesterday of San Francisco distributors, then ratified last night at full membership meetings of both groups.

The contract provides 10-cent-an-hour wage increases for men workers and 7½-cent raises for women. It designates Monday through Friday as the standard work week, with overtime pay for Saturday work.

It was on the issue of women's wages that the I. L. W. U. called its members out of 190 San Francisco and East Bay warehouses June 2. The union wanted 10 cents an hour more for women. Until the compromise the association had offered only 5 cents.

The 7½-cent raise will go to between 700 and 1,000 women, giving them an hourly scale of from 57½ to 62½ cents. Men workers previously were offered and accepted a 10-cent increase and now will be paid at the base rate of 85 cents an hour.

Sam Kagel of the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau, who spoke for the union in its negotiations, said the raises would amount during the next year to more than $1,000,000 "in straight time alone."

Railroad Demands

CHICAGO, June 5 (AP)—Railroad labor leaders representing 1,150,000 union members today drafted formal demands for wage increases to be presented to the carrier managements June 10.

Following up the action taken by representatives of 350,000 railroad operating workers last month, chiefs of 14 unions of non-operating workers decided yesterday to ask wage increases of 30 to 34 cents an hour for their 800,000 members.

The five operating unions—those of engineers, firemen, conductors, switchmen and trainmen—voted May 19 to ask a 30 per cent boost for their membership.

Railroads will be asked to enforce the new scales July 10.

If granted, the demands would increase the lines' annual pay rolls by millions of dollars. While the non-operating unions, consisting of clerks, machinists, telegraphers and similar personnel, did not compute their proposals in terms of dollars, the operating brotherhoods estimated their demands alone would add $168,000,000 to annual pay rolls.

Non-operating wage rates now range from a minimum of 36 cents an hour for semi-skilled workers to 85 cents an hour for highly skilled. The demanded raise would jump the figures to 70 cents and $1.15.

Dewey Plea Wins

DETROIT, June 5 (AP)—A personal plea from Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey that workers return to their jobs brought an end last night to a 28-hour strike at the Great Lakes Steel Corporation in suburban Ecorse.

Mr. Dewey assured 8,100 employees made idle by the strike, which officials of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (Congress of Industrial Organizations) said was "unauthorized," that they would "get as good a contract as any other in the industry" if they went back to work.

The Great Lakes Steel Corporation, a division of the National Steel Corporation, produces steel for Army tanks and munitions as well as for automobiles.

Food Blocked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—Big stocks of beef for the United States Army and other food for civilian use were tied up in a strike of 1,450 American Federation of Labor warehouse workers called here yesterday. The strike continued through this morning despite efforts of the State Mediation Board and Thomas J. Lyons, President of the State Federation of Labor, to effect a compromise settlement.

Employer spokesmen and Government officials said millions of dollars' worth of foodstuffs and war materials for Great Britain, including gun parts and binoculars, also were stored in the strikebound warehouses, but spokesmen for the Inland Warehousemen's Union denied any British supplies had been tied up.

Officials of the union, whose members operate 15 cold storage and 60 dry-goods warehouses, said that to obviate any tie-up of Army supplies skeleton crews had been assigned to load trucks with food for the armed services. This was in answer to word that the Army would not tolerate any interference with movement of its property.

Pfeiffer Junior College To Get Four Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBEMARLE, N. C. — Four new buildings costing approximately $250,000 will be erected at Pfeiffer Junior College near here, as gifts of Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York, whose benefactions to the College, along with those of her late husband, now total $1,000,000, it has been announced by Dr. W. S. Sharp, President of the College.

The four buildings to be erected are a chapel, with large auditorium; boys' dormitory, with rooms for 60 boys; a vocational building, designed for teaching various trades; and a practice home, where girls will receive practical training in housekeeping.

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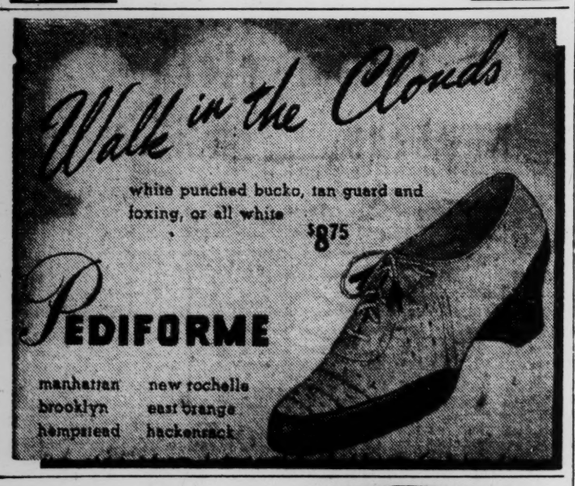

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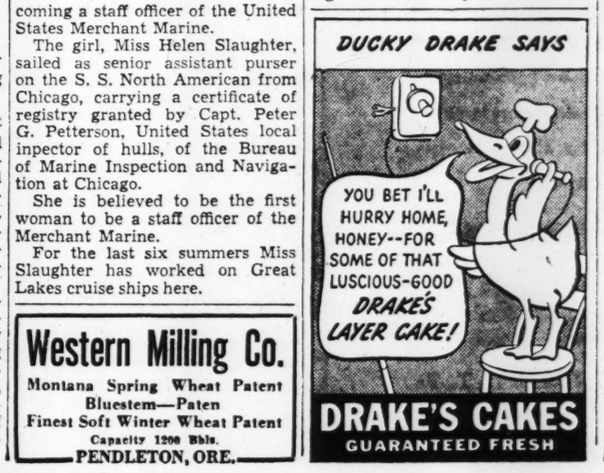
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Plea for U. S. Naval Aid Grows in Britain

Continued from Page 1

on to final victory remains entirely unshaken by the defeats in Greece and Crete. The courage of the people of this island and of the Empire remains undaunted. But at the same time it is undeniably true that a different view of the war is beginning to be taken in Britain and, to a certain extent, in the Dominions.

Briefly summarized, this view is as follows:

"Successive setbacks which the Nazis have inflicted on the British and Empire Forces, first on the continent of Europe and now in the Eastern Mediterranean, means that it is no longer possible to avoid the conclusion that Britain cannot hope to win the war alone.

"No only American moral and economic support, but actual participation of the United States will be required if the dictators are to be defeated. Furthermore, it is even open to question whether American aid will be enough unless it comes in time."

Redressing the Balance

For the first time, therefore, a certain section at least of opinion in Britain is gravely concerned over the ultimate outcome of the war unless American participation comes quickly enough and strongly enough to redress the balance at present heavily overweighted by Nazi victories in the Near East.

In part, of course, this is a not unexpected reaction to the loss of Crete. The full significance of the conquest of this island by Nazi airborne troops is slowly being brought home to the British public.

It is beginning to be realized that the defeat of the Empire forces there, despite the assistance of a powerful British fleet, is of far-reaching import. It is important not only because it constitutes the first major success of air-borne troops; nor because it throws a disconcerting sidelight on the adequacy of British defense preparations in Crete.

The loss of Crete is today being assessed in some circles here, whose judgment frequently has been proved right in the past, as an indication that Britain's position in the Eastern Mediterranean will soon be extremely difficult to maintain to say the least.

There is reason to believe that Germany is bringing E-boats and submarines into the Eastern Mediterranean both through the Aegean Sea and the Dardanelles in increasing numbers. That would indicate that the position of the fleet at Alexandria is likely to become increasingly dangerous not only from the air but on and under the seas as well.

Public Opinion Shaken

These views may prove unduly pessimistic and they are not held by the public as a whole. Nevertheless, it is an undeniable fact that public opinion both in Britain and in the Empire, particularly in Australia and New Zealand, has been sharply shaken by events in Greece and Crete.

It is also true that the attitude of Vichy French in co-operating with the Nazis constitutes a heavy blow to the British. It not only raises the gravest immediate problems in Syria but also causes serious concern over the effects on the Battle of the Atlantic of the Nazis' getting hold of naval and air bases at Casablanca and Dakar, from where they would be able to threaten British shipping around the Cape.

Indirectly linked with these setbacks and preoccupations is the wave of disappointment that has followed President Roosevelt's speech.

On the morning after President Roosevelt's stirring declarations most British people—like most Americans, to judge from the press reports—felt convinced that participation of the United States was at hand. They felt that the long period of preliminary preparations was over, and they said, "Now there will be no more mere words, but decisive acts."

Thus, when next day reports came that President Roosevelt, after all he had said that seemed to imply immediate direct and decisive action, did not intend to seek the repeal of the Neutrality Act or send American ships into war zones or use the Navy for convoys or send American naval forces to Dakar or other strategic points most immediately threatened, there was undeniably a certain reaction here.

Significant of this sense of disappointment lies partly at least in the public's instinctive recognition that the war situation is now approaching a point where even a brief delay might prove to be of the utmost seriousness.

It is the considered view of this writer, based on carefully gathered and sifted impressions, that British morale would receive an invaluable strengthening at this time by American action of the decisive sort that indicated that the United States Government was not going to wait until too late before taking its stand 100 per cent with Britain in the defense of the democratic way of life against Nazi total aggression.

British Labor's New Order

Continued from Page 1

of young Frenchmen, however much they may resent Naziism, have been so disillusioned in the record of democracy and the Entente Cordiale since the World War that they are prepared to base hopes of a new France on a National Socialist pattern.

This observer of France's present plight deplored the failure of British propaganda and information organizations to appreciate this situation.

He expressed exasperation at the way prominent authorities here still seem to believe the British cause and British good intentions for the future need no advocacy abroad other than the British hallmark.

Broad Outline Difficult

The difficulty of giving even a broad outline of the postwar line-up of European countries is confirmed by the fact that neither Mr. Roosevelt, Pope Pius, Mr. Eden, nor delegates to the Labor Conference here attempted to define national boundaries or foreshadow a possible combination or combinations of States.

Mr. Eden went the furthest in this matter when he spoke of the role Germany would play when ultimately defeated.

"Under a system of free economic co-operation Germany must play a part," he said. But he vehemently recalled how Germany had violated peace in the past century and added: "Our political and military terms of peace will be designed to prevent repetition of Germany's misdeeds."

How About the Germans?

From personal experience with friends I am finding the question of "what to do with the Germans" after the war a delicate one.

Many ordinarily kindly Britishers hold such bitter—and incidentally impractical—views about the post-war treatment of Germany that it is almost impossible to engage in a constructive discussion.

To understand this view clearly it is necessary to focus it against the background viewed first-hand of the hideous suffering of modern warfare, and to remember that it is the second time that a great many have experienced the horrors of war because of German lust for power.

Nevertheless my experience suggests that vindictiveness is least prevalent in those quarters which will have the closest personal responsibility for post-war planning.

Egypt Takes Lead

CAIRO, Egypt, June 5 (AP)—Egypt listed Syria as "German-occupied territory" and broke off all trade and other relations with that uneasy French mandate yesterday soon after the Egyptian Cabinet resigned.

The Cabinet resignation under pressure for a government of wider base "in view of the present grave circumstances" came apparently as an urgent measure forced by the approach of Axis forces from across the Mediterranean.

Egypt's present status is ostensibly that of non-belligerent ally of Great Britain.

It was understood that a new government intended to meet that demand would be formed at once under the same Premier, Hussein Sirry Pasha, probably bringing in the Saadist Party.

The Cabinet resigned after meeting under the Premier, who previously had called in the leaders of all Egyptian political parties. These moves followed presentation to King Farouk of a petition requesting formation of a national government "in view of the present grave circumstances."

Efforts to form such a government failed three weeks ago when the WAFD (Nationalist) Party insisted that the Chamber of Deputies be dissolved first. It has only a small representation there.

The new effort underscored Egyptian feeling that the war is getting closer than ever. The Italians advanced last fall as far as Sidi Barrani, in the western desert, before the British drove them back across Cirenaica, but the Egyptians always expressed confidence that the British could handle the Italians. They fear that the Germans who have joined the Italians in a new drive toward Suez will not be so easy.

The Egyptian Government took a series of measures improving the air raid precaution service, especially in Cairo, and took steps against possible fifth column activities, including the closing down by military order of 18 small printing presses.

Axis Bases Pounded

CAIRO, Egypt, June 5 (AP)—Heavy damage to Axis advance posts in the struggle for the Middle East was claimed by the British Royal Air Force today in attacks on the Libyan port of Bengasi and Maritza Airport on the Italian island of Rhodes.

Direct hits were scored on hangars, causing violent explosions, in the raid Wednesday night on Maritza, the communiqué said, "and a number of bombs fell among dispersed aircraft."

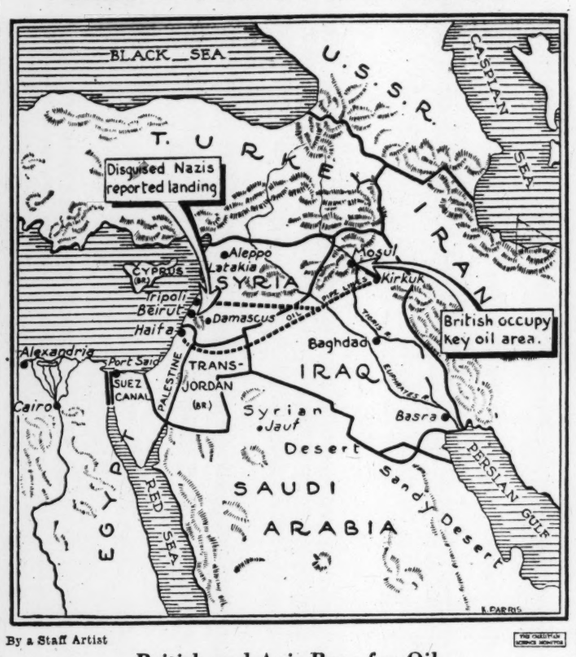
At Bengasi, on the same night, it said heavy RAF bombers caused "considerable damage" on the waterfront of the Axis-held North African base and touched off heavy explosions on and near the City's airport.

Facts Must Be Faced, Smith Educator Says

BRYN MAWR, Pa., June 5 (AP)—Dr. William A. Neilson, President Emeritus of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., told a Bryn Mawr College graduating class yesterday that the citizens of America may have to choose between continued freedom or slavery.

"National defense has committed us to a doctrine of force," the speaker declared, "but I doubt whether we will take action soon enough to keep things we want." Pointing out that our own national independence was won through war, Dr. Neilson hastened to add, "I don't mean by this that we should be enthusiastic about war, but we should be enthusiastic for facts."

Latest Sector of Conflict



By a Staff Artist

British and Axis Race for Oil

The Middle East area where Germans are supposed to have landed in disguise (Beirut) where the British have taken over key oil fields (Mosul) and where Germans have bombed British fleet (Alexandria).

British Guard Oil Supplies By Occupying Mosul Area

By Kirke L. Simpson

British occupation of the Mosul region in Iraq is an important element in the war news. Barring damage to the oil fields by hostile Iraqi or by retiring Nazi units, the move presumably assures adequate fuel stocks for British planes and mechanized forces if the war is to spread actively to French-mandated Syria.

The Egyptian Cabinet upset, an outgrowth of fears that an Axis invasion of the Nile delta from the east is impending, suggests that a British-French crisis is not far off, with Syria as the battle ground and Egypt as Britain's active ally.

Whatever other British preparations to meet a new emergency in Syria may be under way, British control of Mosul oil sources was the first essential. The issue of a conflict in Syria well might turn on oil resources.

No Time Being Lost

British bombing of French oil depots at Beirut, Syria, bears out that view. It is to be assumed that stocks of gasoline and oil in Syria, long cut off from renewal via the Mosul-Syrian pipe line, are low.

Presumably they have been still further reduced by the refueling of German planes en route to Iraq. German planes estimated to number from 100 up have been reported in Iraq. They played no important part in the British-Iraqi conflict now ended with a British - supported government restored at Baghdad. It is assumed that they have fallen back into French territory.

In any event, British seizure and retention of the Mosul oil center and prompt action to ground French or German planes and immobilize mechanized forces in Syria for lack of fuel indicates that no time is being lost to capitalize on the victory in Iraq. Whatever may be the effect on British-French relations, the Churchill Ministry has moved swiftly to take advantage of an aspect of the situation highly favorable to the British.

Minor Damage Done

There has been no word as this is written of the condition in which British occupying forces found the Mosul oil wells, pipe lines or plants. Since it was as much for possession of those and other oil assets across the Mediterranean as for any other reason that Berlin incited the anti-British revolt, it is to be doubted that more than minor damage has been done.

The Germans may have refrained from inflicting any damage in the belief that an ultimate victory will place the oil of Iraq and Iran at their disposal and deny it to the British. The Mosul wells would be as vital to Axis campaigning on a major scale in the Middle East, Levant States, or Mediterranean as is Rumanian oil to the German war effort on the Continent or against England.

In bombing French oil depots in Syria as well as Nazi-used French air fields there and ports in French Tunisia where Axis ships sought refuge, Britain has made it unmistakably clear to Vichy that it does not shrink from open war with France. It is not prepared to abandon its ground in the East under threats of French military co-operation with the Axis, if that is French policy.

Vancouver Pastor Honored

TORONTO, June 5 (AP)—The Rev. J. B. Skene, Pastor of the Central Church, Vancouver, was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada at the sixty-seventh General Assembly yesterday.

Syria and Lebanon 'Occupied,' British Hold

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—French-mandated Syria and Lebanon were today classed as "enemy occupied territory for the purpose of the Trading With the Enemy Act and of economic warfare" by the Board of Trade, a Government department.

Syria and Lebanon thus became the first French mandates or colonies to be blockaded by the British.

At the same time Reuters News Agency dispatches received in London reported that 400 Nazi tank troops had landed at Beirut, Lebanon, from a hospital ship disguised as wounded soldiers. Another Reuters news dispatch quoted the Ankara Radio as saying that the Germans are believed to have accumulated one division—about 15,000 men—in Syria already.

The growing threat to Britain's Middle East position was further emphasized when German planes delivered a heavy air assault on the main British Mediterranean Fleet base at Alexandria, killing 100 persons.

[French war planes, according to the British radio, bombed the Trans-Jordan Capital of Amman in reprisal for British bombing of Beirut gasoline dump.]

The British Board of Trade's action was announced soon after the Australian Government had issued an order classing Syria and Lebanon as "enemy occupied" territory for trading purposes.

Egypt First to Act

Egypt, Britain's non-belligerent ally, yesterday listed Syria as German-occupied territory in the first such action.

Today's Board of Trade announcement also stated that as from May 27 Syria and Lebanon were regarded "as an enemy destination for contraband purposes and all goods originating or owned in that territory will be liable to seizure."

Britain declared all France subject to the British blockade last July but French colonies and mandates were allowed to trade freely, except with Germany, Italy, or German-occupied territory.

Britain brought into use the economic arm against the French mandates even as Britons expected to hear at almost any time that the military arm had been brought into play there.

Meanwhile, simultaneous German attacks on Palestine, Cyprus and Egypt in an attempt to divide Britain's Middle East Forces were forecast by military circles today.

British Speed Preparations

To meet the situation, which appeared to be heading rapidly toward a crisis on the wings of developments in Syria, the British were reported speeding military preparations on all fronts.

British troops stationed in Palestine, Iraq and Cyrus were said to have been heavily reinforced during the past few days.

[NBC's correspondent in Ankara, Turkey, reported in a radiocast last night that Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "Free French," had arrived in Palestine for staff talks with Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British commander.]

There also were unofficial reports that large units of the British Eastern Mediterranean Fleet, based at Alexandria, were concentrating off the Syrian Coast.

British press dispatches from the Syrian frontier, however, reported that the vanguard of German forces declared already in Syria was being steadily augmented by a process of infiltration—by land, sea and air.

A Reuters dispatch from the Syrian frontier said more than 12 planes, most of them fighters, are arriving daily at Syrian airports.

About 150 empty troop carriers landed on the airdrome at Rayak on Monday, the dispatch said.

The dispatch added that it was believed 400 so-called wounded who recently landed at Beirut in Lebanon from a hospital ship are members of a Nazi tank detachment which now has taken control of French armored cars and tanks which have been idle for many months.

Disguised as Refugees

Three times weekly the Taurus Express unloads at Syrian depots batches of about 50 Nazis who have crossed Turkey with false Balkan passports, the news agency said it was reliably informed.

These forces are disguised as Jewish refugees who carry cheap suitcases bearing the large letter "J," it was said.

Under cover of darkness other Germans who have commandeered small ships and fishing vessels slip in to shore, it was added.

Although most of the Germans arriving in Syria disappear into the interior immediately, it was said three of the leading hotels at Beirut have been reserved for German use only.

The Turkish Radio, which estimated the Germans had accumulated a full division in Syria, said the Germans were arriving without arms but declared the French were understood to have agreed to provide them with war equipment.

The part that the French Navy might play in a clash in Syria was well-recognized here, but naval circles said the Vichy naval forces were "unlikely to prove battle-worthy" because of deterioration since the French-German armistice.

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Aviation Meeting Hears Plans For Defense of Hemisphere

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 5—With many of its attendants leaving today for the air carnival at Birmingham, Ala., probably the only large scale air circus now held in the United States, the National Aeronautic Association convention closed here with assurances from military, diplomatic and commercial aviation interests that the United States' co-operation in the defense of the Western Hemisphere will be no half-way measure.

In an address radiocast from Washington to the closing banquet session of the N. A. A. convention and the fourth American Aviation Forum yesterday, Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff in charge of the Air Corps, urged "three logical steps" in a Hemisphere defense pattern. General Arnold proposed a strong mobile air force; adequate components of that force located at strategic points; and a defense line stretching from Greenland to Cape Horn.

"We must forge an endless chain of friendly nations," General Arnold urged, adding that "air defense of the Western Hemisphere cannot wait." He pointed out that every ship trading between North and South America will be subject to attack between Natal, Brazil, and Dakar, French West Africa. Long range bombers, General Arnold said, are the key to the aerial defense of the Western Hemisphere and they must be sustained by a great network of air bases.

One Continent Now

"Thanks to the airplane, North and South America are no longer two continents—they are one," Robert H. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, also addressing the convention by radio from Washington, declared. He thanked the aircraft manufacturers and transport operators for voluntarily curtailing their supplies of regular equipment in order to assure more rapid delivery of planes to the military services.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, another Washington speaker, urged the addition of at least 18 more aircraft carriers to the air arm of the Fleet and a stronger Marine force.

Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, declared the present war may "prove a blessing in disguise" at the Louisville meeting in the Kentucky Hotel. "Thoughtful people in South and Central America are beginning to wonder whether a worthwhile economy can ever be erected upon the basis of cheap labor. The interruption of barter trade with Europe has already stimulated action looking toward greater self-sufficiency and consequently less abject dependence upon European outlets," Mr. Pierson said. Much effort which was formerly devoted to producing low-priced raw materials for export is now being expended with good results in local industry, Mr. Pierson added. "This trend can be expected to continue and to grow," he said. "It simply means that after a century of marking time, a whole Continent is finding itself. Another United States is in the making."

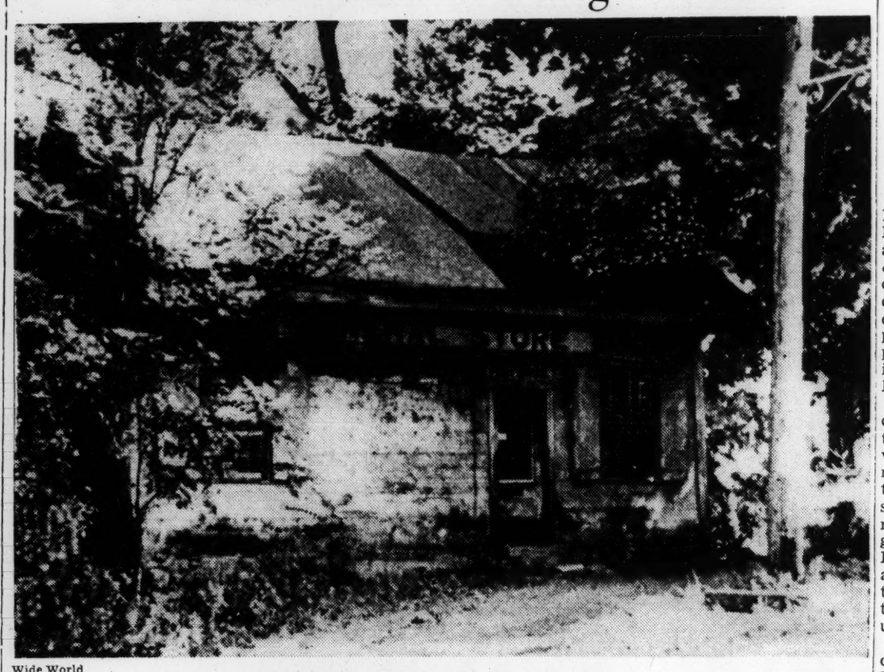
Vast Resources

Discussing the facilities needed in Central and South America, Mr. Pierson said the 126,000,000 people who live in the other American republics produce only $5,000,000,000 of goods annually—little more than the output of the New York industrial area. "Yet included within their boundaries are one-sixth of the land surface of the world, one of its greatest mineral concentrations, one-fifth of its timber resources, soil and climate sufficiently varied to raise any crop; potential water power more than double that of the United States; and a smaller proportion of land unfit for cultivation than any other Continent. Yet only 4 per cent of the arable land is now being farmed."

Mr. Pierson paid great tribute to the airlines connecting the Americas in speeding the work of the Export-Import Bank which aids Latin American countries to diversify their activities and to strengthen their internal economies. The quicker personal contacts available by air between Americans and Latins have resulted, he said, in many important commitments that would still be in the letter-writing stage.

At the luncheon session earlier Thomas Burke, Chief of the Division of International Communications, Department of State, said that although no effort is being spared by the Axis Powers "to rupture or destroy the confidence and understanding between Western Hemisphere nations," a plan for "common defense of the 21 American republics has been completed."

Uncle Sam Faces a Moving Problem



Wide World

Oldest Post Office in the United States

A controversy is raging in Ralston, N. J., with tradition lined up on one side and efficiency on the other. Mrs. Catherine Groenwegen, Postmistress, recently obtained permission from Washington to transfer her office from the building shown above, in which the post office has been located since 1776, to a more modern structure near by. Some townspeople, as well as philatelists throughout the Nation, have protested on the ground of tradition declaring that the post office should remain in the place where it has served the public for so many years. To that argument Mrs. Groenwegen retorts that they do not have to work in the ancient structure and "freeze" in the winter.

Ring of U. S. Naval Bases In British Waters on Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4 — The United States Navy is already using some of the naval base sites obtained from Great Britain, while construction of the entire ring of eight outposts should be finished within a year, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox revealed today.

Taking only a part of the vast expenditures now going into the Navy's gigantic shore establishment program, seven of the eight bases are now under construction, while the site of the final base in the Bahamas was determined upon last week. According to the Secretary, the new shore facilities will not only "permit the Navy to expeditiously overhaul capital ships of the fleet on both oceans" but will also permit it "to overhaul ships of friendly powers."

At the same time, the Secretary predicted that the battleship South Dakota, which is to be launched Saturday, will be commissioned next January—some five months earlier than anticipated.

Heavy Firing Power

In discussing the South Dakota, which is similar to her recently commissioned 35,000-ton sister ships, the North Carolina and the Washington, Secretary Knox said that it was the Navy's belief that all three of these ships could have taken punishment equal in severity to that taken by the German battleship Bismarck before sinking.

These ships carry more firing power than did the Bismarck and are fully as hardy, although it is doubtful if any ship afloat could have taken the pounding which the Bismarck received toward the end and remain above water, he said.

The Secretary gave still another encouraging report when he announced that "the production of American airplanes is coming along very satisfactorily.

"Of course, that does not mean that we are complacent, but plane production is picking up very rapidly. This is also true of the Navy's training program, which is now ahead of schedule."

Work in Newfoundland

Asked at his press conference if the Navy had any plans for training British airplane pilots similar to the one recently announced by the War Department, the Secretary said that the Navy had offered to do a similar job but that no decision had yet been reached in London.

The report on naval and air base construction progress points out that work in Newfoundland began in January and that 2,500 men are now engaged in building barracks, mess halls, hangars, shops and runways and that the job should be nearing completion before the early Newfoundland winter sets.

"This is a bleak location with much damp weather and fog, but constitutes an outpost that is of immense strategic importance. The development at Newfoundland will cost $17,050,000, the report says.

Bermuda will be developed both as a seaplane and as a naval vessel base; the Bahamas will contain a small seaplane base; seaplane operating facilities are under construction at Antigua and at St. Louis; Jamaica will contain both seaplane and naval vessel facilities; a seaplane base will be built on the Essequibo River in British Guiana, while Trinidad will have seaplane facilities, vessel anchorage, and a limited amount of repair facilities.

Cost Put at $52,000,000

The entire cost for the eight bases is put at $52,000,000.

"Construction is required to be of a temporary nature under the wording of the appropriation acts, although certain types of structure of necessity must be of steel and concrete to fulfill their functions. Prior to approval of the leases, many demountable steel buildings of a light construction had been purchased and are now being erected on these sites with a saving of valuable time," the Secretary's report declares.

"One of the outstanding gains to the Navy will be the great increase in repair facilities and construction facilities provided by the dry dock building program. Shipbuilding docks of the largest size are under construction at New York (two), Norfolk (one) and Philadelphia (two). A new dry dock is under construction at Bayonne, N. J., for maximum size ships and one each at Vieques, P. R., Long Beach, Calif., Puget Sound, Wash. and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

"Smaller dry docks are also being provided at Portsmouth, N. H., Charleston, S. C., and Mare Island and these are being supplanted by marine railways at New London, Philadelphia, and Key West."

The entire cost of the shore establishment program, including the Atlantic bases, is put at $1,010,729,556. Of this $312,907,500 is for shipbuilding and repair facilities, $279,937,000 for aeronautic facilities, $124,108,000 for fleet facilities, and $71,312,000 for defense housing.

Communist Income Rises in New York

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP) — The Communist Party's income in New York State increased from about $60,000 in 1932 to between $400,000 and $500,000 last year, a State legislative committee was told today.

David Leeds, State Communist Party Treasurer, gave this testimony to the committee investigating subversive activities in the City's schools.

Another Party official, Israel Amter, State Chairman, testified that the Party had about 25,000 members in New York State and that it had destroyed its membership records about the time the Dies Committee investigation began.

"The State has no right to look into the membership or seek information about the members of the Communist Party," Mr. Amter declared.

Benjamin Gitlow, a former Party member expelled some years ago who has appeared frequently before the Dies Committee as a witness, contradicted the testimony that the Communist membership lists had been destroyed.

"It's a fairy story," he told the Committee. "It should be put in Mother Goose rhymes."

Shots Bounce Off U. S. Made Armor Plate

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who, with other foreign correspondents recently returned from Europe, is making a tour of key American defense industries sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

BERWICK, Pa., June 5—When Hitler's armies were conquering Poland there was a big parking lot at the side of the American Car & Foundry Co. plant here. Today on that same place we saw hundreds of furnaces, forges, lathes, drop-hammers, mighty drills and planes turning out sheets of armor plate to cover America's fast moving motorized divisions for the Battle of Democracy.

In one corner of this impressive demonstration of America's power to turn its peacetime industry into weapons against Nazi world dominion correspondents back from the battle fields of Europe saw this same armor plate subjected to cannon and machine-gun fire from guns more powerful than anything Herr Hitler's armies carry for use against swift-moving tanks and they saw that steel plate turn away those shots like rain drops from an umbrella.

Back in the main plant of the company these men who have seen Herr Hitler's weapons in operation saw American tanks coming off an assembly line at the rate of 10 per day—tanks which have a solid inch of carburized armor plate along their flank and an inch and five eighths on their faces.

Changeover Made Quickly

Parallel with the tank assembly line were new streamlined railroad cars for the Republic of Colombia—practical pan-Americanism moving side by side with the means of defending the Hemisphere — the residue of peacetime work left in one American factory which is shifting rapidly to the production of a major essential of mechanized modern warfare.

Here is a factory which never built either armor plate or tanks before. It received an "Educational order" for 329 light tanks on Oct. 23, 1939. It completed that order in December, 1940—12 months ahead of the contract schedule. It continued working on a new order for 3,089 more light tanks and is turning them out methodically today—just as methodically as it turned out freight cars in the old days before the Nazi Reich rumbled into the high gear of conquest.

Ten light tanks—they weigh 13 tons each—is in itself no answer to the German Panzer divisions. In fact they may not be the best designed tanks of their size in the world. They look just a trifle high to men who have seen the fighting tanks of Europe designed to present the smallest and lowest possible target on the battlefield horizon. But that extra bulk and height means heavier armor and more gun power than the ordinary light tanks of Germany and its satellites.

Front and flank armor has proven in tests that it can stand shots fired from any current gun smaller than a 75 millimeter and it can even take a .75 shell if it strikes at an angle. The significance of this is that the lighter field guns of around 37 millimeters which are normally used for anti-tank weapons are the largest guns which can be laid quickly enough to be effective against fast quick turning tanks. Regular field artillery which begins at the 75 millimeter size is too cumbersome and too slow in handling to be a prime menace to light tanks.

The size permits these tanks to be much more heavily armed than previous light tanks. They mount a 37 millimeter—a quick firing two pounder—cannon and three machine guns fired from inside and a light anti-aircraft gun from the outside of the turret. They take a crew of five men. They look like powerful and efficient weapons inside and out.

But their importance at this stage of America's armament drive lies primarily in the fact that they are providing the mechanism for training what Germany has in unknown numbers and America is only beginning to develop—armored divisions. Even if these particular tanks never left the training grounds they would have served a vital purpose of training men in the modern technique of warfare—they would have made it possible to develop organizations which can move on wheels behind armor as Herr Hitler's striking force has moved into every conquered country.

Herr Hitler conquered France with 10 armored divisions. In the new American Army there will be about 290 light tanks and 110 medium tanks to each armored division. Herr Hitler probably has about 25 Panzer divisions today. This one factory alone is now turning out enough light tanks to equip an American armored division every month. The Army now expects to have seven such divisions functioning by June of next year. At this rate of production there will be more than enough tanks from this factory alone to meet the light tank requirements of that force.

It is a slow process inevitably and there is nothing here to indicate that Herr Hitler could be stopped tomorrow or next month. But there is a heartening indication of the power of American industry to adjust itself to the needs forced upon it by the doctrine of conquest and domination. Starting from scratch only a year and seven months ago it has already worked up to a rate of light tank production which is roughly equal to what Nazi industry was doing at the beginning of the war—and Germany had worked up to that over an eight-year period.

Certainly this picture of mighty forges and a methodically moving production line does not fit the defeatist argument that America is unable to arm itself and that the triumph of Naziism is inevitable.

New and Better Britain Pledged by Bevin After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 4—A pledge for a new order in Britain that would be an advance over anything that had gone before featured an address by Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor in the British Government, to the National Social Workers' Conference in convention at the President Hotel here last night. Mr. Bevin spoke from London, his words being brought to the meeting by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Reviewing the British stand in the war in the light of the development of democratic government, art, natural science, and literature in the British Isles, Mr. Bevin declared that Britain was fighting for these ideals and human rights. The many monuments of the age-long battle—of thinkers, preachers, statesmen, and leaders—included "the impressive figures of your own Washington and Lincoln," he said.

"We also daily pass our cenotaph which recalls to our mind the sacrifice of the flower of our manhood a quarter of a century ago," he continued. "A new memorial of this great struggle will be designed. It will be expressed when victory is won in a newer and better Britain, and in its design it must give expression to typify the unbroken spirit of the common people from the humble homes of our great cities and villages."

Mr. Bevin said that in addressing the conference he was responding to a request by his old friend, the United States Ambassador to Britain, John Winant.

"We both have in common," he said, "that we both dreamt of a better world and strove internationally to achieve it, but our efforts, together with those of others, have been thwarted by the injection of the Nazi war policy into the body politic of Europe and the world. We have not lost our faith in the possibility of establishing sound social conditions for the people of the world. We've just been turned aside from this great work for the moment."

Mr. Bevin said he was often asked by visitors to Great Britain why labor there was so wholeheartedly supporting the national effort in the great struggle.

"My answer," he said, "is that we regard this war as a righteous one. We knew there can be no material gain. Indeed, whatever the result, the expenditure and loss of wealth will be colossal. But we are determined to preserve our spiritual inheritance. We will not be driven back into slavery.

"The great driving power within us urging us on is the spirit of the crusade against evil. We have as a people emerged from feudalism. We have overcome the main ravages of the industrial revolution. We've struggled through the years in order to establish adult suffrage, true and free education. We've fought our way through miserable periods of poverty and inequality, and, at last, arrived at a stage where all the barriers which stood in the way of the people themselves working out their own destiny have been destroyed.

Labor Backs War

"Grasp then, the spirit that this background has created within us. With a vista of opportunity and advancement before us, the citadels of privilege falling, the education of our children expanding, and you can understand how our great British labor movement viewed this monster of destruction, striding, as it were, over the face of Europe and approaching us with all its menaces."

English workers realized, Mr. Bevin declared, that unless this force were resisted and hurled back, their children would be "condemned to centuries of struggle before they can establish their freedom."

"Perhaps the outstanding thing of this war has been the courage and resilience of the common people," he added. "British labor, then, will never yield."

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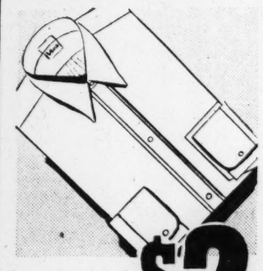
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The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, June 5, 1941

A Thursday Page

Flight of the Swallow

By Cornelia Meigs

Chapter Eighteen

All that Mrs. Burnham had to say came out with a rush. She had no words hard enough for the thoughtless fellow who had pushed his way in and, in so few words had broken down all John Highbury's high and splendid hopes. Sylvia and Larry handed her the telegram. As they waited for her to read it through, they could see in imagination all that had happened, the room with the yellow lamp where John stood, not painting by that light, but studying the picture and wondering, wondering, whether it was good or bad. Then the man would have come in on him suddenly, with one keen look at that bright canvas would have known instantly how rare a piece of work this was. When he made his offer to buy it, of course he would guard it well by first making little of what John had succeeded in doing.

"Original, but not in the way that people want things to be original nowadays." That was what he had said to them. That explains the kind of picture he was looking for, one that followed only the tricks of the minute, unusual with the kind of unusualness that everybody was expecting. That was what he had hoped to find.

The door of the painting room was open. Mrs. Burnham went in and lighted the lamp. Johnny had not even taken the picture away, he had put out the light and left it there in the darkness, but he, at least, never meant to see it again. They stood there, the three of them, looking at it now, at the hillside flooded with sunshine, the trees bent just a little to the breeze, the wide sky beyond, and the swallow, just at the lowest dip of its soaring flight. The bird was so alive, so full of the very spirit of motion that one could hardly believe it would not turn and dart away.

Johnny had worked so long and so desperately hard over it, he had put all his years of hope, all these last months of firm determination into the picture. And this great blundering, greedy fellow had come in and told him all its faults and failings and John Highbury had believed him. If someone had told him the truth, that it was a great, a splendid picture, worthy of hanging in the greatest galleries of the world, he would have believed that instead. But the wrong man had come first.

Larry looked up at the clock. The hands had moved just past the half hour. They had come up the hill quickly, they had spent little time now in taking in the news which Mrs. Burnham had told them. And at twelve o'clock, five miles away, Johnny would take the train for—anywhere, for some far place where they would never reach him. The same thought ran through them all. How to get to him, how to stop him?

The Story So Far

Sylvia and Larry, making a long visit with Aunt Sarah at her New Hampshire village home, had become fast friends of her artist nephew, John Highbury, who lived next door. They were keenly interested in the picture of a swallow in flight, which John hoped would be the best he had ever done. During a severe snowstorm, the telegraph operator telephoned to Aunt Sarah's a message from an art critic in the city, saying that he had a buyer for the picture. Sylvia and Larry hurried up the hill to deliver it, but Mrs. Burnham, John's housekeeper, met them with disturbing news. A grasping art dealer had called and criticized the picture so severely that John had become completely disheartened, packed his bag and left, giving her instructions to close the house, and she thought he had gone for good.

Quick Calculations

"You could run down to Miss Thurston's house and telephone to the station," Mrs. Burnham said. "There is no one there until just train time, but you might be able to catch him, perhaps, and tell him about the message from Mr. Waltham."

"The telephone isn't working," Larry told her dully. "Now and then it did, but it seems to be out for good at last. If we took a chance and went down there to try it, we would probably be too late and miss him. And Matthews—even if we could persuade him to get the car out, he would drive so carefully down the hill that we would never make it."

They stood thinking, and the clock ticked steadily, past the twenty minutes mark, on toward the quarter. Larry spoke quietly, perhaps the same thought had come to them all three at almost the same moment.

"There is the toboggan," he said.

The road down to the town was long, twisting, very steep at some of the turns, but it was smooth with snow, and it went down and down, almost to the line of the railroad. When they had practiced sliding it was down the clear hillside, on the track that John had chosen for them with nothing in the way. But he had taught Larry to steer, so that he could handle the sled at the turns. And indeed if John was to be stopped this was the only way. Mrs. Burnham lit a lantern and they went out to the shed to get out the toboggan.

"Would it be better," Mrs. Burnham said, her own voice shaking with cold, "wouldn't it be better for Larry to go alone and Sylvia to stay here with me?"

Sylvia choked. She could not even cry out in protest, but Larry answered firmly, "No. She must go with me. If we have a spill and one of us couldn't go on, the other could. Are you ready?" he asked briefly. "Now, here we go."

That journey down the hill was more like flying than anything else Sylvia was ever to know. She traveled by airplane not so very long afterward, but that did not, somehow, give her in any way the same wild sense of having power to fly. The speed, the rush of air, the nearness of the ground that slid so rapidly past, the gathering swiftness as the way grew smoother, the dropping over a ledge that made a step under the snow, the high singing of the wind in their ears—there was never, she thought, never anything that could be like it.

Racing Time

Clouds had blown up, but the moon hung in an open space between them and lighted them all the way, down the hill, out into the road and in the long twisting, flying course toward the village. So late it was that no person was traveling the hill road that night. They never checked or turned aside for any living creature. In one single, glorious run they went all the way, speeding down the steep grades, shooting round curves, leaning far out to prevent a spill at the turns, straightening up for another direct plunge downward again.

"Steady on," Larry said, not turning his head. "Here is the worst curve of all. Hold tight and we'll make it."

They made it, they went down in one last wild rush, and then they were gliding over the final steeply tilted incline that marked the end of the hill, they were coming to rest at the corner of the village street. The locomotive was whistling for the station as they tumbled off the toboggan and left it lying, half overturned beside the road.

John Highbury had been walking up and down the platform, for the air inside the station was very close, the night air outside very cold. He turned to look at them in astonishment as they came running up, but his face set with a look of hard determination that he was bound they should not break.

"What are you doing here, at this hour?" he demanded.

Larry reached into his pocket and brought out the telegram.

"Here, under the lantern. Read it quickly."

Johnny ran through it, looked at them wonderingly, and then down again at the paper. "He likes it, likes the picture!" he exclaimed. "He, at least, believes in it. Somebody thinks well of it."

"But look," insisted the practical Larry. "He wants to buy it, didn't you see that?"

"No, I didn't see that," Johnny said and sat down on a box to study the message again. He looked up, blinking. "But that other man. Why did he say what he did, then?"

Changed Plans

"He wanted to buy it too," Larry told him. "That was the way he went about doing it. He wanted it terribly. He came all the way up to Bethesda and to your house in the snow, to get it while he still had a chance."

John Highbury passed his hand over his forehead. It was wet. "I—I never thought of that," he declared. "He—didn't exactly talk as though he wanted it much. Yes, it is true, he made me an offer."

The train had come pounding in and drew to a stop. The station master walked up at exactly the right minute, opened the office and looked out at the little window. "Ticket?" he suggested.

Johnny laughed out loud. "No," he said. "I have changed my mind. We three have decided to make other arrangements."

Since the two had not met Sam Waddell's car toiling up the hill again, they could all be sure that its owner was still in the village. They found it standing outside his cousin's house, where Sam had gone in to get warm before he started for home. Just beyond was the yellow lighted window of the telegraph office, still open beyond its ordinary hours.

"I want to send a message," John Highbury said. While he was writing it out, "Mr. Thomas Waltham, 556 West—" the operator reached up to a pigeon hole and took down a yellow sheet of paper.

"I have a message for you two kids," he said. "I have been trying to get through on the telephone, and kept waiting up to see if it wouldn't start working again."

Larry smoothed out the paper. The telegram was from Aunt Sarah.

"We have found that Lydia need not teach after this week. Bob's work successfully arranged for. Am bringing her home to spend Christmas with us, arriving tomorrow. Bob coming a little later. Lydia sends love to children and Johnny."

John had finished and sent his message of enthusiastic acceptance of Thomas Waltham's offer. They all came out together into the silent, snow-paved village street. This, then, was nearly at an end, their warm, familiar knowledge of Bethesda village, their growing friendships, their understanding of a small town where lives were narrow and affection was deep. It would always be a part of them, this was no short and easily forgotten visit, this was an experience which reached into the center of their very lives.

They climbed into Sam's car and went climbing up the hill, with the toboggan towing behind. The moon was going down, but the whole sky was clearing above the hill, above the square chimneys of the house and the silent treetops, the valiant stars were standing clear in the sky.

(The End)

Drawn by Charles Michael Daugherty for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Johnny sat down on a box to study the message again

Amid Cotswold Cornfields

Bicycle Tour Through Southern England—12

By Clarissa Lorenz

"One's own skin, very thin
Mild winter coming in;
Onion's skin thick and tough,
Coming winter cold and rough."

Although winter was as yet remote, we thought wistfully of this old English proverb as we left Lynton and proceeded due east on the homeward stretch. The weatherman was committing all sorts of anachronisms. On the second day, with Bristol as our destination, we shivered and dripped on our bicycles under the cold, sleety downpour for which England is celebrated even late in Spring.

Pushing on to Wells, we left the Mendip Hills behind to dry themselves off as best they could. That evening at the inn, our waitress placed before us a melon à la mode for dessert. We asked her, beaming, how the cook knew we were Americans, and she came back with the chastening report that the cook had invented melon with ice-cream long before learning that it was an American fancy.

Natural Tapestries

The next day we crept along the west shoulder of the Cotswolds, admiring the patches of heather and early poppies. They made a charming tapestry of rose and scarlet. Emily took that one, while I chose the one designed by golden fields of wheat beside the rust-colored earth ploughed up for purple cabbages. To my mind, the Cotswolds were a refined copy of the Cornish and Devonshire coast, but with an added distinction in their lush greenness. Serene little villages were cradled in the valleys among orchards and cornfields, and in the distance the intermittent sunlight etched a kaleidoscopic pattern, as restless as the sea, upon the pasture-lands.

In Chipping Camden, we stopped at the Noel Arms for the night. "Look out for traffic" was a sign that must have served a purpose in another age than this. We saw only a creaky old farmcart joggling along the main street, drawn by a sleepy-looking nag and carrying twin girls and a merry father. And we were right in believing this pretty village to have once had a real traffic problem. Chipping Camden had been the most important wool market since the 13th century. In the middle of the main street, the elaborate oak ceiling of the open market hall was slowly crumbling away. It was an exquisite stone testimonial to the rare taste of our English ancestors, as were the handmade, and now extinct, tiles on the cottage roofs.

Marble Day

In one of the back streets some boys were playing marbles. What's unusual about that, you ask? Nothing, except that we were apparently watching one of the most popular games in England. In fact, the English used to celebrate Marble Day, when fathers and grandfathers joined their youngsters in this game. Shop windows heralded Eastertime with magnificent displays of marbles, small clay yellow and white balls called "stonies," plain and colored glass marbles called "alleys" and "taws," and pure white marbles.

We couldn't think of a more appropriate pilgrimage to wind up our cycling tour than Shakespeare's home in Stratford-on-Avon. That evening we saw a performance of "The Tempest" in the theater built by one of our compatriots and situated, romantically enough, on the flowing Avon.

When I asked Emily to sum up her impressions of England, she quoted the story about the late Arnold Bennett, who was asked the same silly question.

"It's so—so—so—" began the author earnestly.

"So smooth?" proffered his questioner.

"So—so—so—"

"So rough?"

Mr. Bennett shook his head impatiently. "So—so—so—"

"Varied?"

"So—green!"

(The End)

Quotable Quiz

By Altina Sanders and Claude Marks

III

How Much Do You Know?

1. How many eggs does a toad lay at one time?
2. Of what use are fishes' fins? How long does a carp live?
3. Why do farmers dislike grasshoppers and locusts?
4. Are termites destructive? Examples.
5. Do bees and ants live in colonies?
   a. Are bees divided into different classes?
   b. What does the Queen bee do?
   c. What do the worker bees do?
6. What do wasps build their nests of?
7. What is an important difference between honey bees and "solitary" bees?
8. What is a pearl? Where is it found?

Answer These as You Will

1. What sort of a person, do you think, would make a successful: a, actor; b, lawyer; c, aviator; d, salesman?
2. Would you rather have work which kept you constantly going to new countries, or would you prefer a job in a place where you could often see your family and friends?
3. Would you prefer a job where you were left to work on your own or one where you controlled other people, or where you took orders from someone else? Give an example of all three.
4. Do you think it more important for a boy to be a good student or a good athlete? Why?
5. Would you rather work in the day or at night?
6. Do you think that each person should choose his own career or should his parents decide what he should do?
7. How will you go about choosing a career?
8. Do you think that it is necessary to go to college? To high school? To grammar school? Could you get along without school at all?
9. Is there any kind of work that you would be ashamed of doing?

Answers to Last Quiz

1. A kangaroo carries its young in its pouch.
2. A bird's bones are hollow and fill up with air, which assists him in flying.
3. The most that any bird can weigh and still fly is fifty pounds. The heaviest birds are eagles.
4. Yes, a bird's feathers keep him warm and they also prevent him from getting wet.
5. Some birds are edible and their feathers are often used for purposes of adornment.
6. Yes, a reptile's bodily temperature changes according to the temperature of his surroundings.
7. A crocodile uses his tail to propel himself and to direct his course in the water.
8. Yes, if a lizard's tail breaks, it grows again.
9. Snakes have no external ears, but they seem to hear very well.

(Another "Quotable Quiz" will be published on the page For Young People next Thursday.)

Letters That Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

How about looking over our shoulder at some letters that came in recently to be sent on through the Mail Bag!

From Oklahoma and from Reseda, California, have come two letters, from which we quote. They were both for June M., of New York City, who is to be felicitated on having such interesting, versatile correspondents. Here is the one from Oklahoma:

"I was nineteen years old September 8. Today I am at home enjoying a 14-day holiday. Our home is a little five-room cottage set back from the street in a forest of oak trees. My mother, my sister, and I are the entire family who occupy it.

"Since January, 1940, I have been studying music at the University of Oklahoma, located at Norman, Oklahoma, about 20 miles south of here. During the semester I stay at Norman because I have classes six days a week. Violin is my major interest (I have studied it for about 10 years), but I am working toward an Instrumental Music Degree. When I graduate, I shall have studied all instruments. . . ."

Hollywood Stars

And this is from California:

"I graduated from Canoga Park High School in June. I am now going to Los Angeles City College. What college are you going to? I'm taking a transfer course now so I can get into U. C. L. A. or Santa Barbara State Teachers' College. I'm taking Solid Geometry, English, third-year Spanish, Algebra, and basketball for Gym. I like all outdoor sports, especially basketball, baseball and volleyball.

"Half of Hollywood lives out in the Valley. Only three miles from us are the homes of Robert Taylor, Barbara Stanwyck, one of the Marx Brothers, Paul Kelly, Bob Burns, Andy Devine, and Lionel Barrymore. Speaking of Lionel Barrymore, my uncle is a stand-in for him. He's getting immense pictures of the stars at M-G-M autographed to me. . . ."

Invitations to Correspond

"I should like to correspond with girls who are interested in journalism and are taking some of that work in High School," writes Mary H., 17, of Seattle, Washington. "I should be particularly interested in writing to girls in South America, Hawaii, Central America, or any other foreign country."

Allan B., 11, of Los Angeles, California, would like very much to correspond with boys, especially in Libya. His hobby is collecting stamps.

Elizabeth C., 16, of Merriam, Kansas, says that she has "always enjoyed the Mail Bag and would like to become a member." She likes all sports and would enjoy corresponding with girls her own age in America and foreign countries.

"My favorite hobbies are horseback riding, tennis and diving," writes Suzanne S., 12, of Washington, D. C. "I should like to correspond with girls in South America."

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

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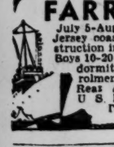
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BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

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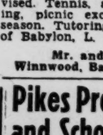
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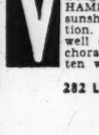
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The Home Forum

Prudence Reverts to Type

"And when am I going to meet Prudence?" Marjory asked.

Ann dropped the newspaper which the postman had just left. We had been knitting, the three of us, on my front porch. Unable to resist the printed page, Ann had instinctively torn the wrapper from my newspaper, even if she was meeting for the first time a guest of mine, a visitor from the West. But Marjory's question diverted her.

"Have you heard about Prudence?" said Ann.

"Have I heard about Prudence?" Marjory exclaimed. "Of course, I have. She's one reason I came. To meet Prudence, the charming, the heedless, the unconventional! She forgets she's going to give parties; she wears one brown shoe and one blue shoe to receptions; she irons at midnight, gives everything away, murmurs whimsical descriptions, burns the toast, and the children and dogs and cats and everybody love her."

"That's Prudence!" Ann sighed: "Or Prudence as she used to be."

"Oh, dear!" I said. And, naturally, Marjory questioned me with her eyebrows.

"You will think I've exaggerated in my letters, I'm afraid," I said. "But it's simply that Prudence has changed. We don't know whether it's because of the new car, or the new housekeeper, or the sober company she keeps at the Red Cross rooms where she works almost every day. Anyway, it's awful! Prudence is getting to be staid and sturdy, just like us."

"It's my opinion that it's all our fault, too," Ann complained. "We scolded her for neglecting Henry and her house for the Red Cross. So she got a maid. The house is grimly tidy now: no cracker-crumbs on the living-room floor and dinner promptly at six forty-five each evening. Then we fussed about her bumpy old car, wouldn't ride in it if a better one were available for marketing and picnics. So they got a new automobile. How *could* Prudence go on being Prudence in a house run by the clock, in a car which she insists is so grand that she has to wear a hat when driving in it?"

"But people don't change as quick as a wink, just because circumstances are different, do they? At least not permanently." Marjory said.

* * *

I finished counting some stitches and looked off toward Prudence's house, a lawn and a garden away. Last year at this season, on a gay sunny afternoon, she would have been in the yard, counting the pansies, transplanting seedlings, throwing a stick for Splendid or lazily rubbing Steinway's yellow ears. Young Peter, from two houses down the street, would have been eating bread spread by Prudence with jam or peanut butter, and they would have called to me about dandelion fluff or a red tulip or a shadow on the lawn. They might have walked barefooted in the grass or climbed to the garage roof, via a grape-vine trellis, for a sunning.

"It's different now," I said aloud. "I went to tea at Prue's on Saturday. She had on high-heeled pumps. Every hair on her head was in place. The tea was hot, the sandwiches trimmed, the frosting on the cakes didn't stick to our fingers. Prudence sat in a chair with her feet on the floor and talked about Civic Improvements."

"I met her last night, too," said Ann, "suited, hatted, stepping into that horrid new car with Henry. She said they were going to the movies. To the movies! Just like any suburban couple! Prudence never used to go to the movies, when the weather was good. They used to drive in Ivan to Round Pond or to Jackstraw Hill to look at the moon." Ann brooded a moment. "She doesn't call out of her upstairs windows to the children going by any more either."

"Perhaps it's her husband," Marjory suggested. "Perhaps he likes to do what his neighbors do, prefers his wife to be correct."

"Oh, no! It's not Henry," I said with certainty. "He told me on Saturday that things were going altogether too smoothly around his house. He wished that Prudence would give one of her old careless parties. He said, quite worriedly, that Prue seemed to have forgotten how to forget."

"Well, I hope she won't be so busy being conventional that she won't have time to meet me," said Marjory.

"I asked her to come this afternoon and probably she will, now that she never forgets," I said.

* * *

We all started when a car down the street backfired. "If that doesn't look like old times," I said. "It's Prue's old car, Ivan, which she gave to one of the neighborhood boys." Ann turned her chair to look. "It's Ivan, all right. Why, Prue is in it. She's coming here." Marjory's eyes brightened. She *had* anticipated meeting Prudence.

Ivan stopped before our house with such a jolt that small Peter, peering out of the back seat, nearly bumped his nose.

"Ann," I whispered, "it's our old Prue. Look at her hair. There's a lock hanging down her back."

Prudence was hurrying up the front walk. She wore dingy tennis shoes and a crumpled smock. Her hands were outstretched towards Marjory.

"I'm so glad to see you," she said. She looked at me. "I almost forgot. I was cleaning the fireplace. I'm going to put flowers in it this summer, you know, to make the living-room look cool. Myrtle and rhododendron leaves and some kind of pure white blossoms. Won't it be lovely? Is my face dirty?"

It was, smudged on both cheeks, and her fingernails were black. She sat down beside Marjory. "You'll forgive me, won't you? I'm fixing the fireplace for a party for you. Emma's away for a few days. Emma is our new housekeeper. She wanted to visit her daughter in the country, so I told her to go this morning and take our car." Prudence turned to me: "Won't it be impressive, Emma driving up to see her daughter in style in our regal new car? And isn't it good to see Ivan again? Barry said we could use it for a few days. We might make the party a picnic in Ivan for Marjory."

I looked at Ann. She was beaming like a sunflower in the morning sun. She was watching red-suited Peter turning somersaults on the lawn.

Prudence was pinning up her hair, while Marjory listened like one entranced. "We'll drive over and hear the bullfrogs boom at Round Pond, and up into the hills to watch a sunset. I haven't seen a real sunset, a hill sunset, for weeks." She slid her hand into her smock pocket and pulled out a dry dog-bone.

* * *

"Oh," she said, "I found this under the stove. I meant to throw it away." She laid it carefully on my best brand-new writing-case on the porch table beside her. "And this! However in the world did this get in my pocket?" She held up a faded old blue sock of Henry's. It didn't hurt my feelings when Marjory's glance at me said: "Changed? You're wrong! Of course, people don't change permanently!"

Marjory leaned toward Prudence, who said: "The sunsets at Jackstraw Hill are different, somehow. The gold of a new-cut squash—"

Ann, over their heads, said slowly and significantly to me: "How long did Prudence say Emma was to be gone with the car?"

C. C. R.

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Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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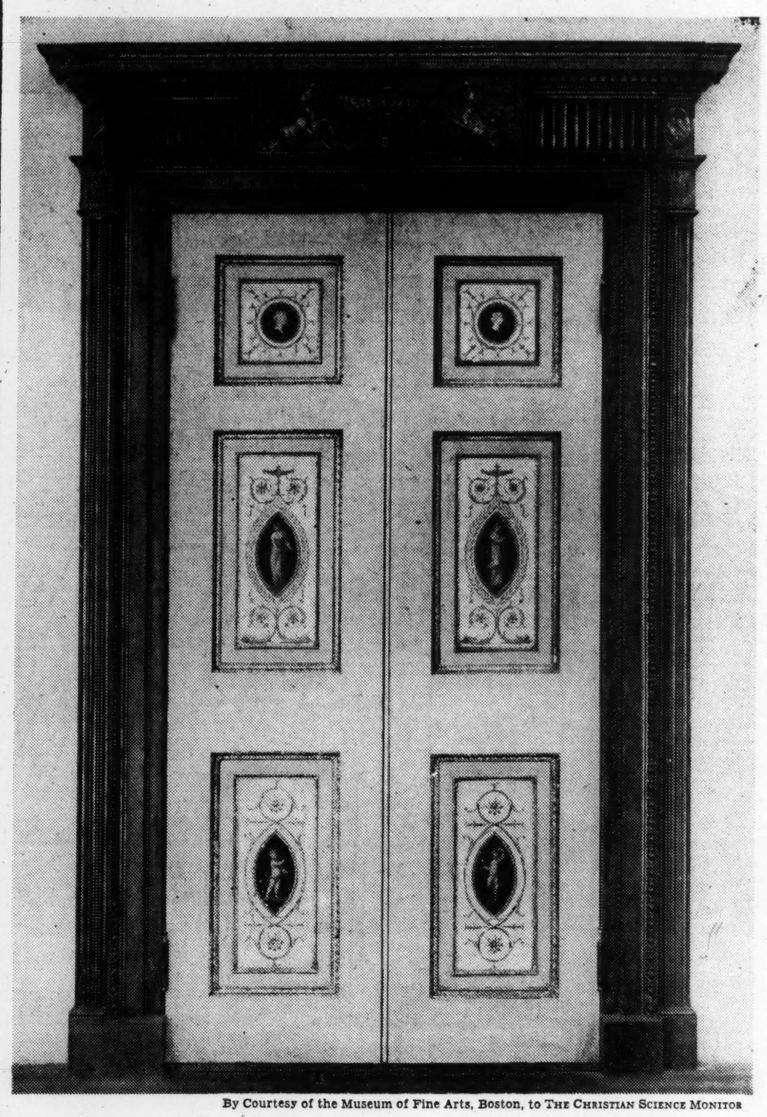
An Eskimo Trader In Action

Trading at a Hudson's Bay Post is a struggle in which two mentalities, the White and the Eskimo, meet and lock. In the end each is persuaded that he has won the match—the white man because in this barter he has got his "price" and the Eskimo because he is convinced of having got something for nothing. . . .

One by one, like Arabs into a mosque, they file into the Store, wives and children at their heels. And though they have been inside before, each time that they see these treasures they stand stock still, silent, stunned. The manager's house, the *igloo-pak*, is wonderful enough; but it is nothing beside the Store. To people for whom a rusted file is a treasure—Amundsen speaks of Eskimos travelling six hundred miles to get a few nails—this is the holy of holies. Here are whole boxes of nails, whole rows of iron within reach. Dazed, excited, they look at one another. The notion that, thanks to a few tufts of frozen fur, they are going to possess these gleaming treasures is too much for them. It sends them off into brief gusts of nervous laughter. . . .

In the end he has gone too far, and when he leaves the Store, dragging behind him a wooden box filled with treasures, he senses vaguely that many of these shining objects are of no use to him. . . . And then a second stage of trading begins—that between the natives themselves. And since in their eyes nothing possesses intrinsic value, but the value of an object is great or small accordingly as they desire or disdain it. . . . a needle thus becomes worth a whole fox, a worn strip of leather has the value of a lamp. And what is most curious is that no Eskimo will ever say to you that he has been had in a trade. It is not that his vanity forbids such a confession, but that this can never occur to him. He wanted what he got in the trade; soon after, perhaps, he ceased to want it; but between the two his primitive intellect will not allow him to establish any relationship.—From "Kabloona," by Gontran De Poncins. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)



By Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to The Christian Science Monitor

An Adam Doorway: *London, Eighteenth Century*

The Walking Branch

On the hillside west of Utheim there was a clearing on a southern slope, of stony earth and rock, but with grass between where sheep grazed. Old Dag and the boys ate there, and the boys were wild over all the good things he had in his wallet. Towards the end of the walk they had been whimpering a little, and were hungry and thirsty; but he walked on and on, to teach them endurance, which one must have in the woods. It had been his intention to bring them to this clearing before they rested—and they had managed it.

Old Dag was warmly dressed, for it was autumn now, and windy, and there would be slow walking and much resting with the little fellows, he remembered. Now he lay warm and comfortable on his back against a sunny slab of rock, listening to the wind that tore through the glade and through all the open rides, and roared, fell silent, and roared again across the forest. Clouds raced over the sky, flew out in airy tatters and were gone, giving place to more. The boys were well-fed and quiet after their long walk. . . .

He sat up suddenly, and looked over to where the boys were busy with their own affairs. Lightly and swiftly he rose, drew his knife from the sheath at his back, and cut a bough from a spruce growing by the slab of rock where he had been lying. He took four or five steps, laid the branch on the ground, and pressed it down; there he remained standing, looking from the boys to the branch, and passing his hand through his hair.

"What are you at now?" he said aloud. The boys turned. He told them to come and see something funny and they came rushing. Grandfather had talked to them the whole way thither, about stones and plants and trees and birds, and shown them tracks of fox and hare and stoat and wolverine, and much else that they could not understand. There was no end to what he could think of to do.

He showed them the bough lying on the ground, and asked whether they could make it run. They wanted to go and catch hold of it, but he held them both back.

"Nay," he said, "we'll stand here, and not catch hold of it. Any one can do that."

They could make nothing of it, and kept close to him. He stamped one foot hard a few times, and uttered a strange sound. The branch stirred the least bit at first, and suddenly started off along the ground, to stop again in the shadow of a juniper bush. The boys had never seen anything so strange, and they asked whether grandfather could do it again. Ay, maybe he could, just once more. The boys held him tightly by the hand, half afraid at this thing they could not understand, as they went nearer to the branch. Old Dag stamped his foot again hard, and made the noise with his mouth, and the branch moved off again.

"Now we can't do it any more," he told them. "We must be on our way home." He told the boys to go and fetch his gun and wallet, and as soon as they had turned away he went to the branch and took it from the back of a hedgehog which the boys had scared up.—From "The Wind From the Mountains," by Trygve Gulbranssen. (New York: Putnam.)

Patterns of Evening

(Swallows)

They have a certain, practiced way
Of flying at the end of day,
As if rehearsing every swerve
To make a longer, cleaner curve;
Like water springing from a ledge
To arch again, they cut an edge
Of sharp, invisible design,
A lovely, swift, dissolving line,
Which, traced by wings upon the air,
Leaves unrecorded patterns there.

Martha Banning Thomas

Robert Adam was devoted to classical architecture and decoration. While he adapted the early concepts and idioms to English usage, he also made something new and fresh of his designs, so that his contribution is valued and even regarded as original and suitable to the epoch. He believed that architecture and decorative art supplemented each other, and he was particularly successful in producing a harmonious relationship between the two. He exerted as much influence on the design of English furniture of the second half of the eighteenth century as he did on architecture.

In doorways particularly was Adam's design distinguished. Here is an example of a typical doorway which once stood at 70 Russell Square, London, for years the home of Lord Loughborough. The frame has dull gilt and grained surfaces. The doors are paneled in tones of light blue and buff, bordered with gilt moldings. The insets of decorative figures are done after the style of Pergolesi.

D. A.

"Inalienable rights"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is much evidence today of an increasing desire to understand the basic truths of righteous government, and to apply them in human affairs. It is also being more widely recognized that Christianity establishes and maintains the individual right to freedom, the freedom with which each one is divinely endowed. The Declaration of Independence declares that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." These "unalienable rights" have always existed as spiritual facts, but they have not always been recognized or put into practice.

Many spiritual thinkers down through the ages have recognized the dignity of the individual and realized that his freedom must be attained through self-government. The poet Tennyson, for example, expressed this thought when he wrote:

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,—
These three alone lead life to sovereign power."

But, in spite of such declarations, men have not always attained freedom, the reason being that they have not learned to govern themselves.

In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 106): "Like our nation, Christian Science has its Declaration of Independence. God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience." In order to understand these "inalienable rights" and how to claim and enjoy them, it is necessary to understand God, the creator of man, and man's relationship to Him.

In the first chapter of Genesis, it is stated that man was made in the image and likeness of God and was given dominion over all the earth. This record of spiritual creation is the basis of Christian Science teaching, and on this foundation rests the truth of man's "inalienable rights." Christian Science not only reveals the individual's right to be free through self-government, but also shows how such freedom is to be attained; for Mrs. Eddy continues in the foregoing passage, "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

Self-government is attained through obedience to God, good, obedience to the moral and spiritual law, God's law, and this obedience becomes natural to us as we realize our spiritual relationship to God. Christ Jesus said (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you." We are self-governed as we recognize ourselves to be citizens of this kingdom, and are obedient to its laws. Nor is this a difficult task. On the contrary, there is no other way that can give such joy and satisfaction, such serenity and peace.

Over the entrance to a certain building in the United States are inscribed the words, "Obedience to Law is Liberty." So far from this being a modern idea, it was voiced centuries ago by the Psalmist, who said (Psalms 119:45), "I will walk at liberty: for I seek thy precepts." No one can be deprived of his inalienable right to be self-governed. An inalienable right is one that cannot be transferred or given away. The clearer becomes our understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him, the clearer becomes our recognition of man's ceaseless right to freedom. Through the revelation of Christian Science we learn to identify our spiritual selfhood with the real man and claim our divinely bestowed heritage.

There are not two creations, one in which man is made a miserable sinner, forever warring with sin and sickness, and another in which he is made a spiritual being. There is only one real man, the image and likeness of God, who reflects the divine Mind, and who has God-given dominion over all. Therefore, we must claim this dominion and resist temptation as being no part of our real selfhood.

Referring to the statement made by Christ Jesus that "the kingdom of God is within you," Mrs. Eddy writes (Pulpit and Press, p. 3), "Know, then, that you possess sovereign power to think and act rightly, and that nothing can dispossess you of this heritage and trespass on Love." Think of it—"sovereign power"—the power to rule over a kingdom! Here and now we possess the ability and power to think rightly about ourselves and about our neighbor. We do not have to wait for a distant future in which to realize our freedom as the sons of God, but can begin now, today, to claim our inalienable right to be free, to be self-governed, to obey God and His righteous laws. No longer need one be defeated by any conflicting loyalties within himself, nor any beliefs of hereditary sickness or sin, nor any temperamental tendencies, for he has "sovereign power" within his own thinking to express his real selfhood in the likeness of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Recognition

Here is another spring to lift my heart—
Not with the beauty of this year alone,
But of the other springtimes I have known,
As well. For this is not a time apart;
The wonder is in recurrence—seeing how
The blossoming path a tiny rock-plant took
Is retraced, and finding the remembered look
Of curled-up leaves on a familiar bough.
I love forsythia the more for some
Past spring, some golden memory of it;
I watch amazed when buds of tulip split
Into unforgotten colors. Having come
To another year I mark another height
In a long ascending spiral of delight.

Anita Laurie Cushing

"Uavhendelige rettigheter"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

Der er i våre dager meget som vidner om et stadig sterkere ønske om å forstå de grunnleggende sannheter et rettferdig styresett hviler på, og om å gjøre bruk av dem i menneskelige anliggender. Det blir også mere almindelig erkjent at kristendommen fastslår og opretholder individets rett til frihet, den frihet Gud har skjenket hvert enkelt menneske. De Forente Staters Uavhengighetserklæring erklærer at "alle mennesker er skapt jevnbyrdige; at de av sin Skaper er utstyret med visse uavhendelige rettigheter; at til disse hører liv, frihet og streben efter lykke". Disse "uavhendelige rettigheter" har alltid eksistert som åndelige kjensgjerninger, men de er ikke alltid blitt erkjent eller omsatt i gjerning.

Mange åndelig tenkende mennesker ned igjennem tidene har erkjent individets verdighet og klart forstått at dets frihet må vinnes gjennem selvstyre. Tennyson, den engelske dikter, for eksempel, uttrykte denne tanke da han skrev:

"Selvaktelse, selverkjennelse, selvbeherskelse,—
Disse tre alene gir livet uinnskrenket makt."

Men til tross for slike erklæringer har menneskene ikke alltid vunnet frem til frihet, av den grunn at de ikke har lært å styre sig selv.

I Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver Mary Baker Eddy (s. 106): "Likesom det amerikanske folk har Kristen Videnskap sin Uavhengighetserklæring. Gud har skjenket mennesket uavhendelige rettigheter, blandt dem selvstyre, fornuft og samvittighet." For å kunne forstå disse "uavhendelige rettigheter" og hvorledes vi skal kunne gjøre krav på dem og gjøre bruk av dem, er det nødvendig å forstå Gud, menneskets skaper, og menneskets slektskapsforhold til Ham.

I første kapitel av Første Mosebok erklæres det at mennesket blev skapt i Guds billede og lignelse og fikk herredømme over all jorden. Denne beretning om åndelig skapelse er grunnlaget for Kristen Videnskaps lære, og på denne grunnvoll hviler sannheten om menneskets "uavhendelige rettigheter". Kristen Videnskap åpenbarer ikke alene individets rett till frihet gjennem selvstyre, men viser ogsa hvorledes slik frihet kan vinnes; for Mrs. Eddy fortsetter i det ovenfor anførte avsnitt: "Mennesket er egentlig selvstyret bare når det ledes rett og styres av sin skaper, guddommelig Sannhet og Kjærlighet."

Selvstyre vinnes gjennem lydighet mot Gud, det gode, lydighet mot den moralske og åndelige lov, Guds lov, og denne lydighet blir naturlig for oss efter hvert som vi klart forstår vårt åndelige slektskapsforhold til Gud. Kristus Jesus sa (Lukas 17:21): "Guds rike er inneni eder." Vi er selvstyret alt efter som vi erkjenner at vi er borgere i dette rike, og er lydige mot dets lover. Og dette er ikke et vanskelig hverv. Tvertimot, der finnes ingen annen fremgangsmåte som kan gi oss slik glede og tilfredsstillelse, slik ro og fred.

Over inngangen til en viss bygning i de Forente Stater finner vi følgende innskrift: "Lydighet mot loven er frihet." Så langt fra å være en moderne idé, blev denne tanke uttrykt for århundrer siden av salmisten, som sa (Salme 119:45): "La mig vandre i fritt rum! For jeg spør efter dine befalinger." Ingen kan bli berøvet sin uavhendelige rettighet til selvstyre. En uavhendelig rettighet er en rettighet som ikke kan overdrages eller gis bort. Jo klarere vår forståelse av Gud og av menneskets slektskapsforhold til Ham blir, dess klarere blir vår erkjennelse av menneskets stetsevarende rett til frihet. Gjennem Kristen Videnskaps åpenbarelse lærer vi å se at vårt åndelige selv er det virkelige menneske, og å gjøre krav på vår guddommelige arv.

Der finnes ikke to skapelser, én hvor mennesket blir skapt som en elendig synder som til alle tider kjemper med synd og sykdom, og en annen hvor det blir skapt som et åndelig vesen. Der finnes bare ett virkelig menneske, Guds billede og lignelse, som gjenspeiler det guddommelige Sinn, og som av Gud har fått herredømme over alt. Vi må derfor gjøre krav på dette herredømme og stå imot fristelse med den erklæring at den ikke har nogen del i vårt virkelige selv.

Under henvisning til Kristi Jesu uttalelse, at "Guds rike er inneni eder," skriver Mrs. Eddy (*Pulpit and Press*, s. 3): "Hold derfor fast ved at du eier uinnskrenket makt til å tenke og handle rett, og at intet kan frata dig denne arv og gjøre inngrep i Kjærligheten." Tenk over dette—"uinnskrenket makt"—makt til å styre et kongerike! Her og nu eier vi evnen og makten til å tenke riktig om oss selv og om vår neste. Vi behøver ikke å vente på at vi i en fjern fremtid skal kunne erkjenne den frihet vi har som Guds sønner, men kan begynne nu, idag, å gjøre krav på vår uavhendelige rettighet til å være frie, til å være selvstyret, til å adlyde Gud og Hans rettferdige lover. Vi behøver ikke lenger å la oss overvinne av nogen som helst motstridende lojalitetshensyn inneni oss, eller av nogen forestillinger om arvelig sykdom eller synd eller av nogen temperamentstilbøieligheter, for vi har "uinnskrenket makt" inneni i vår egen tenkning til å uttrykke vårt virkelige selv i Guds lignelse.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Outmaneuvering Whom? ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Is President Roosevelt outmaneuvering Adolf Hitler or, as a possibility which must in all candor be examined, is he outmaneuvering himself?

They are both playing a game of the highest war strategy and there is a good deal of evidence that the President is getting the Reichsführer on exactly the spot he wants him. This is the way it looks in Washington:

Strategically, the United States has two main objectives.

One is to do everything to enable Great Britain to defeat Germany.

The other is to do nothing that constitutes a direct attack on Germany so that if the Nazis want to check the United States they will have to take the initiative to start the fighting.

With respect to the United States Germany also has two main strategic objectives.

One is to do everything to scare off and defer effective American aid to Britain.

The other is to do nothing which will bring America full-force into the war, so that the maximum attack can be brought against England before the United States can really make her power felt.

Washington Ahead

Right now the President appears to be coming out ahead in this very momentous jockeying.

By word, by gesture and by act Mr. Roosevelt has over a period of months maneuvered Germany into the position of formally affirming, through Herr Hitler himself, that America's Lend-Lease aid to Britain will be torpedoed as fast as we can produce it; of flatly declaring, through Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, that if American ships claim the freedom of the seas where the Nazis don't want them, they'll be sunk, and of strongly warning that the American conception of the Western Hemisphere better not extend too far out into the Atlantic.

These things Herr Hitler has said he would do and it is in the face of these heavy-handed admonitions that the United States has announced that it is "seeing" that defense goods are being delivered to Britain, that the Navy is being used to guarantee the freedom of the seas, that America is prepared to take positive action to defend the approaches to the Western Hemisphere as far across the Atlantic as the Azores and Cape Verde Islands and possibly Dakar, if Germany makes a single move in that direction.

Spot Is Occupied

And this is exactly the spot the President has wanted Adolf Hitler to occupy. Either he will have to put up or back down. Either he will have to resist the United States and make good on its all-out threats against all-out aid to Britain or he will have let the United States Navy extend its Atlantic patrol just as far as it wishes to. Either he will have to start the shooting or let the goods be delivered. Either he will have to begin a fight or, as far as the United States is concerned, begin a retreat.

Thus it seems evident that President Roosevelt has achieved the main objective of his present strategy. He has maneuvered Herr Hitler into the position where if he intends to resist American measures of hemisphere defense, he must take the initiative of firing the first shot.

In this analysis one reservation must be made. While the President is undoubtedly achieving the strategic end he desires, is he by any chance overreaching his goal; in acting to outmaneuver Herr Hitler is he by any chance outmaneuvering himself?

There is such a chance and it needs to be frankly faced. It is this: In becoming so wedded to the thesis that Germany must be forced to take the open initiative before the United States shall enter the war, it is possible that Mr. Roosevelt is losing the advantage of decisive action and bringing about a psychological condition which will thwart him from moving toward fuller assistance to Britain unless Germany creates an "incident."

'Watchful Waiting' Dangerous?

Now the President's most trusted advisers are saying today that this war can't be won without the United States becoming a "fighting ally" and that to defer outright action too long can be dangerous if not fatal. Most people here are agreed that the Reichsführer, despite all the tall talk, is going to lean way over backwards not to do anything to precipitate American entry into the war.

If the President becomes sold on the proposition that Herr Hitler alone, by his own acts, is going to decide when and whether the United States enters the conflict—to make sure that Naziism does not succeed, in the President's words, in its attempt at "world domination"—he may be denying to himself the initiative of active intervention which, highest American defense authorities unanimously declare, will soon be shown to be necessary to victory.

It is probable, it is likely, that Mr. Roosevelt has become too deeply committed to the Hitler-must-shoot doctrine to take whatever step is necessary to avert the Nazi "shape of things to come." The urgent task of all Americans is to help to see that decisiveness of purpose, so lucidly expressed in last week's "fireside chat," is not rendered futile by indecisiveness of action. When the thought of the Nation is clear ,the action of the Nation will be clear.

The Country Speaks:

That Perennial Peace Rumor ..... ***By Alexander H. Williams***

With American industry now on a war basis, the financial and directorate center of Big Business in New York is today commanding full speed ahead. New York may not be America, but this that now speaks from the tall buildings along the lower Hudson is the voice of the country, and optimism for a British victory was never more pronounced in these hives of corporate activity than now.

Industry is producing at a rate beyond expectations, and it was declared authoritatively that the goods are being put in the hands of the British as President Roosevelt pledged they would be in his "fireside" address that went around the world last week.

Airplane production was given as an indication of the wartime help the British now are getting from America. Latest confidential advices from official quarters in London said 1,000 American military planes are in regular use against the Nazis, many of them serving the invaluable purpose of long-range patrol. American fighting plane output for May was placed here at approximately 1,600. This compares with about 970 in February and about 750 in December. Pride in the United States production machinery is, of course, an American attribute, but it is pulsing more strongly than ever here now in the confidence that the huge new specifications will be filled.

Winant's Visit

Swept along by the momentum of the President's powerful reiteration and extension of all-out British aid policy, for citizens of Manhattan the only cloud which appeared above the skyline this week was in the presence here of John G. Winant, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. This cloud—if it could be called a cloud—was punctured by divided opinion regarding the purpose of his mission, and this difference of opinion obtained equally in the two highest quarters usually well-informed.

On one side of the street it was declared that "Mr. Winant did not return to the United States for a little fresh ice-cream," and apprehension was voiced that the Ambassador bore a message to President Roosevelt from the British Prime Minister which could not be trusted to a lesser official. This was held to be, in effect, that Britain must now know definitely whether United States aid would go further than that pledged in the "fireside" address—that is, if the British might safely look forward to effectual armed help from this country, and when; that if these assurances could not be given, it was feared the Ambassador's portfolio contained an intimation that Britain might be forced to inquire if the President would undertake to act as mediator to effect a negotiated peace.

The consensus was that Mr. Roosevelt would be unable to give such pledges and that he, after his anti-Axis commitments, would refuse to undertake the rôle of mediator between London and Berlin. In such an event, should these apprehensions prove true, it was thought the Churchill Government would turn to Pope Pius.

Fears Pooh-Poohed

On the other side of the street, these fears were pooh-poohed, and the production record and rapid acceleration of the British aid program were seen as giving ample reason for viewing the scene through brighter lenses. Official Britain, it was declared, thoroughly appreciates the American wish to "come through," and the morale of the people and self-confidence of the Government were never higher. Had the situation in the Empire been half so grave as seen by "these American alarmists who are forever seeing a hare running across the trail," they hold, Mr. Winant would never have had the long stay-over of hours and days allowed him in New York between his arrival here and his meeting with the President.

This is the situation on the two sides of the street, and, after the formula of an old New York newspaper man, "you pays your money and takes your choice," which comes down perhaps to which side the newspaper reader's own view inclines.

To Change the Subject:

To Resume a Subject ..... ***By Carlyle Morgan***

I am one of those males who vituperatively wish that women who write about men's clothes would confine themselves to emancipating their own sex from the totalitarian edicts of fashion.

Perhaps my attitude is conditioned by an experience I had "when we were very young." It was in the first-long-trouser period of my increasing dignity. I wore a pair of gray flannel slacks—as I thought, becomingly, with a blue broadcloth coat and a stiff straw hat.

I could never feel that that was any reason why three girls, whom I am bitterly calling by their right names—Betty and Elizabeth and Ann—should sit on the brick wall at the corner of Central and Pleasant Streets within earshot and eyeshot of the town's best homes and sing, as I walked by, a little song to the tune of "La Donna e Mobile" with words like this:

"My aunt's cat's gray pantios,
My aunt's cat's gray pantios."

Verdi has never seemed to me much of a composer since then. Yet Verdi would never have written that tune, I am sure, if he had known it could sometime be used by La Donna herself in a campaign to emancipate men from the easy bondage of Bond Street. I thought then that Betty and her crew—being at least two years my junior—were just little girls giddy with "innocent enjoyment." Now I know they were budding emancipators.

Where our sartorial abolitionists make their first mistake is in supposing men don't like the clothes they have on, and so must be wearing them for fear of something, or to spite somebody. Where they make their second mistake is in suspecting that men may, after all, actively like what they are wearing.

This seems so incomprehensible to the would-be emancipators that they just have to do something to bring about a state of affairs that they can understand. I contend that the aim of such effort is not the physical comfort of the enslaved male, but the mental comfort of bewildered women.

You will find that as a rule these revolutionists are unmarried. I don't mean that married women never wish their husbands could dress more comfortably. Indeed, most of the dears (I don't mean the husbands) spend half their married lives helping to bring this to pass. But not by tearing down, as our "new order" advocates do; rather by building up, with a button here and stitch-in-time there, and remarks not about how funny a male permits a tailor to make him look, but about how nice he manages to look when all the circumstances are considered.

That is true clothes reform! For how a man wears what, is more important than what a man wears. And most men, if let alone, would wear their clothes with a nonchalance truly reflective of the practically unconscious. This is what the emancipators profess to aim at but what they would blanch at if they saw it waiting at the church for them.

If I have ever seen a woman writer about to prevent men from being sold down Fifth Avenue, and doubtless I have, she acted like this. She rushed into the office out of breath. "It's these high heels," she explained, "I've been stuck in a sidewalk grating since 9 o'clock. And before that, I had to go back home and get my royal blue gloves. You see I had navy blue ones on—imagine that, with this dress and handbag!

"Well," she decides. "I'd better get to work. Guess I'll take off my hat. Oh, where is it? Oh yes, here it is, on the front of my head. I thought I had put it right on top.

"And now, what do you think of my writing an article for the women's League for Sanity in Men's Clothing? Something about lavender afternoon coats with yellow spats. The poor dears are just slaves to those stuffy fashion experts, you know. And warm weather is on the way."

Oh, liberty what "charities" are committed in thy name!

The Chief Justice Retires—To His Books, Perhaps

Millions of printed words surround him in home —He reads everything and anything—almost.

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

I think I can visualize how Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, will spend part of his leisure after his retirement from the Supreme Court becomes effective July 1.

I think so because I once saw him in the study of his "R" Street home in Washington surrounded by his books.

In this case the phrase "surrounded by his books" means there were books spread over most of the large heavy desk, cases of books behind him and around the walls, books on some of the chairs, and, yes, books on the floor.

The Chief Justice was, in fact, hemmed in behind a rampart of books. I have yet a mental picture of him stepping over that low wall and extending a cordial hand as his secretary ushered me in the door. There was a warmth in the handshake that belied any impression of austerity one might get from his photographs, and more than that, there was a twinkle in the active eyes above the familiar, neatly trimmed whiskers.

The books in that instance were law books and other reference works dealing with the case under study, whatever it may have been. It is easy to imagine that when judicial cares are put aside he will surround himself with other books —lighter books, literary books, but a wide variety of books. For his scope of interests is said to be enormous. Even during busy years his reading ranged from ponderous histories to the latest detective novel, and from French and German poets to the nonsense verse of Lewis Carroll.

But books will not be all, it may be ventured. For one thing, sweet-faced, fragile Mrs. Hughes has some plans for him which include rest and travel. For another, the Hugheses are fond of human company as well as the companionship of the printed page.

Sought-After Guests

They have been among the most sought-after of dinner guests in Washington society, not merely because of his position but also because Mr. Hughes is an excellent teller of stories, including many in Irish, Scotch, German or Jewish dialect, and has a lively appreciation of humor from others. He was nearly always present at Gridiron dinners, where he enjoyed the lampooning of public officials, including himself and the Court. His full-voiced laughter was often heard from his box at the theater, especially when operettas of Gilbert and Sullivan were being played.

One example of the type of wit he likes may be recalled in an anecdote he related once in an informal group at Providence, R. I., when attending a function at his alma mater, Brown University. He was at this time a private citizen so far as American official life was concerned, though he had just returned from a sitting of the World Court at The Hague. Incidentally, he engaged in reminiscences of his campaign tour of 1916 with no trace of bitterness or disappointment at having been acclaimed President-elect only to have the returns change next day.

The story had to do with a prominent political speaker of an earlier day in New York State—Roscoe Conkling, if memory serves correctly. The orator was in the midst of an appeal when a heckler injected a racial issue by shouting, "Do you think a white man should marry a Negro?"

Everyone was stunned for a moment. The man on the rostrum, according to Mr. Hughes, paused dramatically and asked the heckler to repeat the question. He had the man stand up on his chair and state it again.

Finally, said Mr. Hughes, the speaker responded: "Well, sir, having had an opportunity to look you over, and being, as I think, a fair judge of character, I should say that—if the young lady has no objections, I have none!"

Not Averse to Humor

The Chief Justice was not averse to humor in the courtroom if it bore on the point. When a utilities lawyer argued that a rate-making question "was left in a state of confusion," Mr. Hughes answered:

"It was left in the State of California, wasn't it? We understand that the California Commission sets the rates."

Occasionally an attorney familiar with the court would make a quip in return. A tax suit turned on the question whether a jig-saw picture was a game or a puzzle. Mr. Hughes inquired:

"Would the Court in that case be a game?"

"No, your honor," drawled the attorney. "The Court is a puzzle."

Yet the Chief Justice was intent always on keeping the tribunal abreast of its heavy docket of cases. He was quick to bring lawyers back to the subject if they rambled in their argument. Or if they exceeded their allotted time he would strike his hand on the desk and say sharply, "That will be all. Your time is up."

During the last year or two, he and Mrs. Hughes have curtailed their social calendar to give all time to the judicial task. It is reported now that they may travel this summer in the Canadian Rockies, one of the Chief Justice's favorite vacation spots.

It would seem that so full a career must have included very few vacations, yet his has always been a gift for great mental activity coupled with physical vigor, for encompassing legal or governmental problems with a great fund of knowledge, and for disposing of great amounts of work with zestful energy.

When in 1936 the press was desirous of making a story of his seventy-fourth birthday he said:

"I am going along without reference to the calendar. I am not interested in my birthday. I don't want to talk about it."

Years earlier, when Charles E. Hughes, Jr., and his three sisters were small children and their father was a "lawyer's lawyer" in New York, the future Chief Justice always found time to read to them from "Uncle Remus" or "Mr. Dooley" and to write whimsical rhymes for their birthdays.

Preferred Heavy Reading

Still earlier his ideas of literature had been much more serious, even severe. Part of the reputation for having been a child prodigy—which he always disavows—was based on his having read all of Shakespeare before he was eight years old. A little later he penned a thesis on "The Evils of Light Literature," and by the time he was 11 he was ready for college. He spent, however, a few years under the special tutelage of his father, who was a Baptist minister in Glen Falls, N. Y., and was graduated from Brown University only a year over the age when most students enter college.

Although his parents had hoped he would enter the ministry, he chose the law as his career and soon became known among his colleagues for his proficiency in mastering and analyzing difficult cases. After 20 years in the practice he was called to become counsel to a legislative committee investigating New York gas rates. This was followed by the famous insurance investigation of 1906 and a Federal inquiry into coal mining.

The full-bearded, encyclopedic-minded, 43-year-old lawyer from New York had become quickly a national figure and in the same year was nominated for Governor of New York on the Republican ticket. He was pitted against the newspaper publisher, William Randolph Hearst, who had received the Democratic nomination, and was the only member of his ticket to win election.

In the Governorship he championed regulation of public utilities by a State commission and carried his case against a hostile Legislature by appealing to the people. It was in the course of this contest that he uttered a phrase later used out of context in an effort to embarrass him as Chief Justice. This was the fragmentary expression, "The Constitution is what the judges say it is."

It is taken from an extemporaneous address he made to the Elmira (New York) Chamber of Commerce, defending his thesis of utility regulation against the charge that it would be unconstitutional. He urged that this question be submitted to the courts, saying:

"I have the highest regard for the courts. My whole life has been spent in work conditioned upon respect for the courts. I reckon him one of the worst enemies of the community who will talk lightly of the dignity of the bench. We are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what the judges say it is, and the judiciary is the safeguard of our liberty and of our property under the Constitution."

Opposed Turf Betting

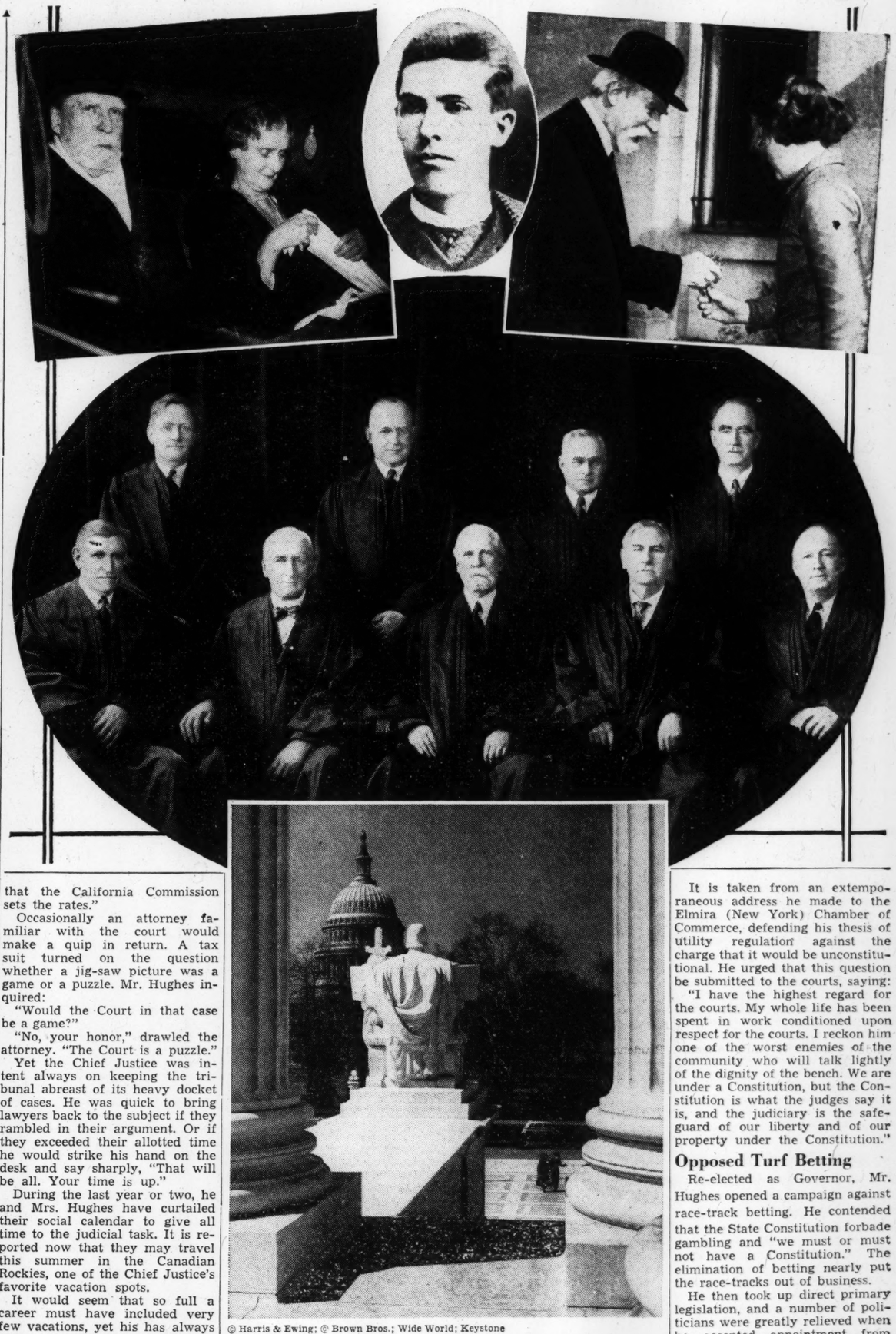
Re-elected as Governor, Mr. Hughes opened a campaign against race-track betting. He contended that the State Constitution forbade gambling and "we must or must not have a Constitution." The elimination of betting nearly put the race-tracks out of business.

He then took up direct primary legislation, and a number of politicians were greatly relieved when he accepted appointment from President Taft as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Yet he resigned from the Court to accept the so-nearly successful nomination for the Presidency against Woodrow Wilson in 1916. Soon he was made head of the Draft Appeals Board for New York City, and afterward conducted an investigation which exonerated President Wilson from charges of complicity in fraud in Army aircraft building.

With the incoming of the Harding Administration, Mr. Hughes was called to become Secretary of State, although he had been mildly favorable to the League of Nations sponsored by Wilson. He filled the diplomatic post with great distinction, rebuilding the foreign service, opposing recognition of Russia, cultivating relations with Latin America, wrestling with the war debts problems, and presiding over the Washington Disarmament Conference of 1921.

Submitting his resignation to President Coolidge in 1925, he returned to the practice of law to rehabilitate his private fortune. Yet it is said that he was apt to undervalue his services and to charge clients much less than they were prepared to pay. Nevertheless, large fees came his way. In

Continued on Page 20, Column 1



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Charles Evans Hughes: The Man and His Career

Upper left: The retiring Chief Justice of the United States and Mrs. Hughes en route to a recent White House reception. Upper center: The Chief Justice as a senior at Brown University in 1881. Upper right: Mr. Hughes receiving a bunch of flowers from little Helen Chapin as he returns from a morning walk on his 78th anniversary. Center: One of the most recent pictures of the United States Supreme Court. Seated, left to right: Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice James Clark McReynolds, Chief Justice Hughes, Associate Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, Associate Justice Hugo L. Black. Standing, left to right: Associate Justice William O. Douglas, Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter and Associate Justice Frank Murphy. Lower: The Capitol as seen from the new Supreme Court building.

NEWS ITEM— ORONO, MAINE:- UNIVERSITY OF MAINE HAS DISCOVERED A NEW METHOD FOR DEHYDRATING THE POTATO.
YOUR PAW DOESN'T TAKE MUCH STOCK IN THESE COLLEGE SCHEMES —HE'S STICKING TO HIS OWN METHOD OF WRINGING THE WATER OUT OF POTATOES
MAINE POTATOES
MIGHT IT BE POSSIBLE TO DE-TEAR THE ONION? THE ONION HAS BEEN DEHYDRATING THE PEELER LONG ENOUGH!
THE ONLY REASON IT LOOKS WATERY IS BECAUSE THE MILK TRUCKS PASS THROUGH WATERTOWN
? ? ?
BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH
OR DE-WATER SOME OF THE LUNCH ROOM MILK
L.F. VAN ZELM
ONE SPOT WHERE MORE WATER, AND NO DEHYDRATING, IS APPRECIATED

By a Staff Artist

Braves' Left-Hander Stars as Starting Hurler—Boston Favored in Intercity Matches

Art Johnson's Record Best Among Southpaws

BULLETIN

Today's single game between the Braves and St. Louis Cardinals was postponed by rain.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With two successive nine-inning victories over the Cardinals and Phillies behind him, plus an earlier relief triumph over the Redbirds, Art Johnson of Winchester and Arlington today was the leading southpaw in the National League. No other lefty could match his three-and-one record with the Braves. In a year when top-flight southpaws are as scarce as large crowds in Philadelphia, the "local boy who made good" must be mentioned often when rival clubs suggest trades.

However, these rivals are wasting their time. Art Johnson is not for sale, or trade. Whenever his name is mentioned to Casey Stengel, the manager of the Braves merely grins and starts talking about his oil stocks.

Stengel Likes Him

"I like him," said Stengel the other day. "I like his poise and his stuff. He isn't afraid to throw that ball through there in the clutch. His control is getting better all the time. Some day he's going to be a real good pitcher."

Stengel said this following Johnson's recent five-hitter over the Phillies, in which he walked only three and fanned eight. Casey must have felt more confident than ever of the young southpaw after yesterday's nine-hitter over the flag-contending Cardinals.

Cardinals Lose

In knocking the St. Louis club out of the National League leadership, Johnson pitched a smart game. Mixing a tantalizing change of pace with his fast ball and curve, he kept the slugging Cardinals loose. They weren't "digging in" at the plate. He had them guessing. Most of the time they guessed wrong. Their nine hits were scattered.

The Boston lefty missed a shutout by the slim margin of a single stride. With two out in the sixth inning, Enos Slaughter rapped a slow roller to the right of Buddy Hassett. Buddy got to the ball in plenty of time to make the play, but Johnson was a little slow covering the bag and the Cardinal right fielder was credited with a base hit. Crespi's double and Max West's wild throw then produced the only visiting runs of the afternoon. Art's big moment came in the ninth, when with Crespi on second base and Don Padgett on first, he forced Johnny Mize to bounce into a double play.

Up to Old Tricks

The Braves, therefore, are up to their old tricks. Last year and the year before when the Cardinals were making eyes at the World Series, Casey Stengel stepped in and blurred their vision. He is doing it again. In seven starts this spring the locals have emerged with four wins. Brooklyn has a similar record with the westerns, but the rest of the league has consistently fallen before the Southworth system.

So long as Gene Moore and Bama Rowell keep their hitting streaks intact, the Brave will remain a first division threat. Only three games separated them from fourth-place Cincinnati this morning. In the two Pirate contests and the opener with the Cards, Moore has looked like one of the best "stickers" in the circuit. His average went up 45 points during that period and early today had reached a fine .312. Rowell, who has connected safely in the most recent eight engagements, picked up a triple and two singles yesterday and accounted for half of Boston's runs.

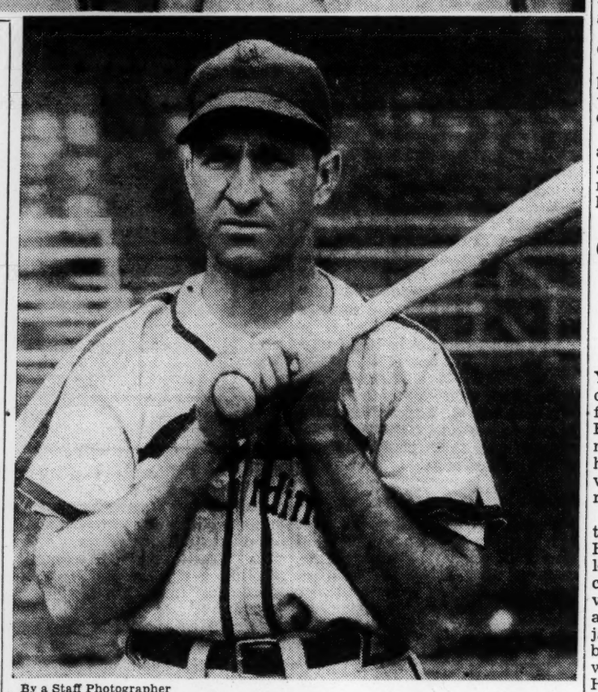
If the Cardinals had come from behind in the late innings to capture the series opener from Johnson, Stengel would have filed a protest. It all happened in the sixth, when the westerners tallied their runs. With Slaughter on first base, Crespi lifted a fly ball deep behind third, close to the foul line. After a long run West got his glove on the white pellet, but could not hold it.

Meanwhile, there being two out at the time, Slaughter was racing around the bases. West picked up the ball, and hoping to catch the St. Louis outfielder, threw home. When the ball hit Enos on the back, Crespi also became score minded. But in rounding third base, Frank ran right into Sibby Sisti, who was standing on the bag ready for a possible play. The Braves tagged Crespi off the base, but the umpires ruled that Frank be allowed to score. Stengel then protested. However, as the Braves won, the protest was dropped.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox open a three-game series with the Chicago White Sox tomorrow . . . The Braves must be anxious to trade Max West . . . Otherwise, why would they keep playing him with a batting average of .172, or under? . . . Although you rarely hear his name mentioned, Johnny Cooney is still doing very well for a young fellow . . . Sibby Sisti has made seven hits in the last 15 tries . . . Phil Masi made two hits in the Pittsburgh final and repeated yesterday . . . At that rate he will keep Ray Berres on the brench, even after the more experienced catcher shakes his injury . . . By making three double plays yesterday, the Braves crept to within one of the Cardinals, 53 to 54.

Keep Redbirds in Running



By a Staff Photographer

Frank Crespi and Martin Marion (Upper), second base and shortstop, respectively, who are leading the National League with 54 double plays.

Enos Slaughter, hard-hitting outfielder of the Cardinals.

How N. E. Golfers Started in Open

Following is a list of the pairings and starting times of New England players in the U. S. open golf championship which began today over the Colonial Club's Course in Fort Worth, Texas:

Thursday, 8:43 a. m.; Friday, 12:13 p. m.—Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.—with Frank Walsh, Rumson, N. J., and Olin Dutra, Los Angeles, Calif.

Thursday, 9:11 a. m.; Friday, 12:41 p. m. — Jimmy Demaret, Noroton, Conn.—with Denny Shute, Chicago, and Johnny Farrell, Springfield, N. J.

Thursday, 10:42 a. m.; Friday, 2:12 p. m.—Tony Manero, Salem, Mass.—with Byron Nelson, Toledo, and Harry Cooper, Chicago.

Thursday, 11.24 a. m.; Friday, 2:54 p. m.—Bennie Toski, Dalton, Mass.—with Mike Pavella, Waynesburg, Pa., and Roble Williams, Houston, Texas.

Thursday, 12:55 p. m.; Friday, 9:18 a. m.—Jerry Gianferanti, Brattleboro, Vt.—with Mike Turnesa, Elmsford, N. Y., and Tom Sockwell, Dallas, Texas.

M. G. A. Booklet Sent to Holders Of State Cards

To all holders of State handicap cards, the Massachusetts Golf Association yesterday began distribution of a booklet called "A Golfer's Guide," a pamphlet compact enough to fit in the pocket yet filled with information pertinent to the local golfing season. The booklet is being supplied free of charge to those possessing handicap cards in an effort "to make individual members of member clubs conscious of the fact that upon them individually should rest the responsibility of supporting the Massachusetts Golf Association."

In addition to listing M. G. A. officers and member clubs of the association, the booklet also contains a list of the four-and-under golfers of this State, a list of former winners of the State amateur and open tournaments, dates of national, sectional, and M. G. A. tournaments, route directions to towns in New England where leading golf courses are located, and other useful golfing information.

Red Manager Refuses To Give Ground

PHILADELPHIA, June 5 (AP)—Don't get the idea that Bill McKechnie is down these days what with his world champion Cincinnati Reds in fifth place 11½ games behind the leading Brooklyn and St. Louis clubs.

Of course, his star hitter Frank McCormick is batting a mere .230. His great third sacker Bill Werber is out of action and the rest of the outfit isn't hitting enough to scare a cat off the back fence.

But McKechnie is cheerful—one might even say enthusiastic—over the Reds' chances. Just ask if there's any hope of retaining the National League pennant and hear him go to town.

"I should say we have," declares Bill. "Look back at the records. We always get hot the latter part of the season when the weather gets hot. That's when we play our best ball. After the All-Star game last year we were in sceond place and we won the pennant with plenty to spare.

"We'll get started. My club looks fine now. And if Thompson and Vander Meer can team along with Walters and Derringer, we'll be right up there. Thompson looked good his last time out. Vander Meer is getting steadier and better all the time. I think he's in for a great season."

What about the Dodgers and Cards?

"They're two fine clubs but they haven't hit a real slump yet. That's when our fine pitching and tight defense will tell.

"I think Werber will be back in a few days and then we'll be all set. No, don't count us out of the race by any means. We just aren't hot yet."

Oarsmen Elect Crew Captains For Yale Race

Colton P. Wagner '41 of New York City has been elected captain of the Harvard junior varsity crew for the second successive year, the Harvard Athletic Association announced today. The election was held at Red Top where the Harvard crews are training for the races with Yale on June 14.

Wagner is stroke of the jayvees this year as he was last year when Harvard defeated Yale by two lengths. He stroked his freshman crew to a two and one-half length victory over the Elis in 1938, and as a sophomore rowed No. 4 on the jayvees when Yale was defeated by one length. He is 21 years old, weighs 169 pounds, and is 6 feet 1. He prepared for college at St. Paul's.

John B. Reece '41 of Chestnut Hill has been elected captain of the Harvard combination crew where he rows at No. 7. As a freshman, he rowed at No. 7 in the combination boat which defeated Yale by two and one-half lengths, and as a sophomore, was at the same seat in the combination in a two-length victory over the Elis. Last June he was bow in the jayvee boat which defeated Yale by two lengths.

Reece is 23 years old, weighs 174 pounds, and is 6 feet 2 inches tall. He prepared for college at Noble & Greenough.

Local Players Hope to Beat New York for Sears Trophy

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Just 14 years ago this month Mrs. Hazel Wightman of Chestnut Hill captained a team of Boston tennis players to victory in the first intercity team matches between Boston, New York, and Philadelphia for the Eleanora R. Sears Cup.

Beginning tomorrow, the doughty little womn who has given practically her whole life to tennis hopes to repeat that accomplishment—though in a slightly different capacity—and thus return the cup to this city from the hands of defending New York.

When these intercity matches were first held, Mrs. Wightman was there as a player, and although she lost her singles match to Eleanor Goss of New York, she came back to team with Margaret Blake of Boston to take the only doubles match and win the first of six straight titles for the Bostonians.

Non-Playing Captain

Tomorrow the former national singles, doubles, and mixed doubles champion will again be leading the local team, but from the sidelines as non-playing captain. And if her enthusiasm, ability to inspire, and court wisdom count in the least, Boston will find itself in possession of the trophy come Saturday night.

Mrs. Wightman, herself, is utterly confident that the local singles and doubles combinations are strong enough to turn the trick. As she said last night, "I don't see how New York or Philadelphia can touch us this year. We have a fairly strong team, while the defending New Yorkers haven't their Helen Bernhard or their Norma Taubele, who rank eighth and 16th, respectively, on the national singles list."

Boston Team

The Boston team has been picked, and although it has not had much time for practice as a group since the State tournament at The Country Club three weeks ago, all of its members have been playing steadily in various parts of New England.

Heading the local delegation is Mrs. Edward Rihbany, the former Helen Pedersen, who won the championship of Bermuda and who now ranks 14th nationally. Behind her follow Katharine Winthrop, former national indoor champion; Mrs. Maynard M. Johnson, Jr.; Emily Lincoln, who has just defended her Massachusetts championship at the tournament at The Country Club; Argyll Rice, and Katharine Hubbell, national college girls' titleholder.

Runner-Up

For the doubles, Miss Winthrop, runner-up to Miss Lincoln in the State tournament, will pair with Mrs. Johnson; Miss Hubbell will team with Polly Morrill; and Virginia Ellis will play with Mrs. Philip Theopold. Mrs. Wightman believes that with these players she has an exceedingly strong team, and though she would not predict any score for the matches, she believes her players fully capable of triumphing in the two-day struggle.

The New York delegation, according to Mrs. Wightman, is headed by Louise Raymond, the 17th ranking player nationally, who two months ago became Mrs. August Ganzenmuller. With her will be Mrs. Millicent Hirsh Lang, Mrs. Frederick McBride, Mrs. Oscar Moore, Barbara Nields, and Edna Steinbach. Their doubles combinations will include the 16-year-old duo who won the national indoor doubles championship last Christmas time—Betty Rosenquest and Lillian Lopaus. This pair ranks sixth nationally in girls' doubles.

At Longwood

Not much is known of the make-up of the Philadelphia team, although Mrs. Wightman said that she thought it would include the following players: Barbara Stroebhar, Barbara Harshaw, Mrs. John B. Jessup, Cecile Bowes, Mrs. Clegg, Mrs. Gillingham, and Mrs. Beatty. Miss Bowes is the present national squash racquets champion, while Mrs. Jessup, as the former Marion Zinderstein of Boston, won the national indoor doubles title.

Boston and Philadelphia are scheduled to meet in the challenge round tomorrow for the right to meet New York Saturday, with all matches to be held at Longwood Cricket Club.

Texans Against the Field In National Open Tourney

BULLETIN

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 5 (AP)—Stocky Gene Kunes, Philadelphia pro, shaved two strokes off par today on the Colonial Course front nine as the 45th annual U. S. open golf tournament got under way.

Kunes hit the turn in 33, with birdies on the 569-yard first hole and a deuce on the much-discussed 220-yard fourth. He had pars the rest of the way.

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 5 (AP)—Golf's greatest extravaganza—the national open—started today in the cow country of Texas, the State which produced a band of professionals ranked as favorites to conquer the Colonial Club course.

All records attendant to the tournament teetered as the field cautiously spread over the par 35-35—70 layout, which has had the Nation's finest golfers muttering through practice rounds.

Apparently the only mark which might make a stand was the scoring record of 281 held by Ralph Guldahl.

A few bold persons predicted even that would be broken. Under a steaming sun which was drying out the course, many of the players reported improved practice rounds yesterday, and only a handful of holes would give trouble to a man on his game.

Never before has the open been held this far south and Texans have stampeded to the course. The advance ticket sales record already broken, officials freely forecast that the attendance figure would be shattered ere Saturday's finale.

No. 1 Favorite

Home folk declared it was Texas against the field, and only a few would say them nay.

Installed as No. 1 favorite was lean Byron Nelson, former Fort Worth caddie whose string-straight game appeared made to order for the baffling course.

Close behind was Benny Hogan, another local product who is leading the Vardon Trophy race and in money won this year.

Other Texans in the running were: Jimmy Demaret, who toted bags around Houston courses in early youth; the Mangrum brothers, Lloyd and Ray; Dick Metz, and Guldahl, who twice has won the title.

The scramble actually appeared wide open, but general opinion held that no dark horse would slip in, because of Colonial's premium on accuracy.

The talk was all about the Texans and Lawson Little, defending champion; Gene Sarazen, the country squire from Connecticut who breezed around in two-under-par 68 yesterday; Sammy Snead, playing well despite a handicap; Craig Wood, and Paul Runyan, usually good on a demanding links.

An odd angle to the tournament is that, despite the pros' complaints about the difficulty of No. 5, a 468-yard par 4, and 8, a par three hole guarded by the Trinity River, all the low scoring in practice has been done on the first nine holes.

Colorful Field

Special rules appeared in prospect because heavy rains early in the week soaked the 7,005-yard course. Officials said the players would be permitted to lift balls imbedded in gumbo mud at some fairway points.

For the first time, former champions were permitted to compete, insuring one of the most colorful fields in the open's history.

Harold W. Pierce, President of the United States Golf Association, sounded the consensus when he said that unless foul weather comes again, the tournament should be one of the finest.

Five Stars Have Completed Athletic Careers at Penn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Five athletes who have helped to make football, basketball, baseball and track history at the University of Pennsylvania, completed their undergraduate athletic careers recently when the Red and Blue closed its season for the academic year.

Francis X. Reagan, who will rank as one of the greatest football players in modern Pennsylvania history, and who was captain of the 1941 baseball team; Tony Caputo, pitcher in baseball and center and forward in basketball; John Drebinger, best miler since Gene Venzke; Samuel Moore, captain of the track team and holder of the University indoor high jump record of 6ft. 4½in. and George Kroupa, best sprinter and also a broad jumper, form the quintet of departing athletes.

Plans to Play Ball

Reagan, who played three positions on the baseball team, pitcher, catcher and outfielder, during his diamond career, and who was a halfback in football, plans to play baseball this summer, and next October, enter the Marine Corps Officers School.

The brilliant performance of Reagan last fall will go down in Pennsylvania athletic annals as one of the outstanding feats of any single season. He broke the Red and Blue record of total points by an individual during a season by scoring 17 touchdowns and one point after touchdown for 103 points.

In the Cornell game the individual brilliance of Reagan who scored three touchdowns, made possible Pennsylvania's sensational triumph over the veteran Big Red team. In every game save that with Michigan, Reagan scored at least one touchdown.

On Many "All" Teams

At the conclusion of the season Reagan was selected on many All-America teams and also was named as a member of the East team that played the West in San Francisco in a post season game.

As a baseball player Reagan was the team's leading hitter during the past season, batting close to .400. He also was one of the leading base stealers in the Eastern Intercollegiate League.

Tony Caputo contrived to win varsity letters in both basketball and baseball.

Drebinger, hampered by illness last year and again this winter, made a brilliant comeback during the outdoor season to win the Heptagonal mile and several other mile races in dual and quadrangular competition. He plans to continue his studies in the Harvard graduate school.

Moore, whose father captained the 1916 baseball team, is the best high jumper since 1888 when Byrd Page set the record for Pennsylvania men of 6ft. 4in.

9.8s. Hundred

Kroupa managed to score in every meet on the schedule except that with Dartmouth in which he was forced to remain on the sidelines. His 9.8s. hundred in the Cornell meet was the best sprint performance made by a Pennsylvania athlete in many years.

All told, 64 athletes are in the graduating class, including Ray Frick, brilliant football center, and Rix Yard, equally brilliant tackle, and for three years a letter winner in lacrosse. The last named recently enlisted in Gene Tunney's company.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store — Hub. 2195

Local Box Score

Braves

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti, 3b	5	1	2	2	2	1	0
Cooney, cf	4	2	0	0	4	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	0	0	0	10	1	0
West, lf	4	0	1	1	3	0	1
Miller, ss	4	0	0	0	3	6	0
Rowell, 2b	4	1	3	5	3	5	0
G. Moore, rf	3	0	2	2	1	0	0
Masi, c	4	0	2	3	1	1	0
Johnson, p.	3	0	1	1	1	2	0
Totals	35	4	11	14	27	16	1
ST. LOUIS							
Hopp 1b	3	0	2	2	9	0	0
T. Moore cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Triplett lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Slaughter rf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Crespi 2b	3	1	2	4	2	4	2
Marion ss	4	0	1	1	4	3	0
Mancuso c	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
*Padgett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gumbert p	3	0	1	1	0	3	0
†Mize	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	2	9	11	24	12	3

*Batted for Mancuso in ninth. †Batted for Gumbert in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Miller, Rowell, West, Crespi. Two-base hits, Masi, Crespi 2. Three-base hit, Rowell. Left on base, St. Louis 7, Boston 9. Sacrifice hit, Johnson. Base on balls, by Johnson 3, by Gumbert. Struck out, by Gumbert, by Johnson. Double plays, Miller, Rowell and Hassett 2; Crespi, Marion and Hopp; Rowell, Miller and Hassett. Time, 2h. 2m. Umpires, Barr, Sears and Jorda. Attendance (actual) 1,948.

Tennis Washed Out

HARTFORD, Conn., June 5 (AP)—Rain washed out all scheduled matches in the third day of the New England tennis championships here yesterday.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Ross	4	0	2	0	1	.500
L. Waner	32	6	15	0	3	.469
Moore	141	17	44	1	10	.312
Cooney	125	15	38	0	7	.304
Hassett	35	5	10	0	4	.286
Rowell	163	21	46	3	12	.282
Masi	35	3	9	0	3	.257
Miller	155	18	38	3	20	.245
Sisti	94	10	21	1	9	.223
Dahlgren	143	17	31	6	24	.217
Berres	83	6	15	0	6	.181
West	128	17	22	6	24	.172
Manno	18	1	3	0	4	.167
P. Waner	56	2	8	0	3	.143
Gremp	7	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	1	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Williams*	132	38	56	8	32	.424
Cronin	148	34	55	4	30	.372
Di Maggio	167	40	58	0	15	.347
Tabor	130	15	39	6	31	.300
Fox	64	8	19	0	7	.297
Doerr	100	16	28	4	29	.280
Foxx	145	33	40	7	36	.276
Pytlak	101	11	26	0	10	.257
Peacock	67	7	15	0	11	.224
Spence	77	8	17	1	12	.221
Newsome	66	6	13	1	6	.197
Finney	140	21	27	1	14	.193
Hale	23	4	4	0	0	.174
Carey	8	3	1	0	1	.125

* Leading American League.

Far West Track Stars Again Leading Country

The Far West still leads the rest of the country in the excellence of its track and field performances, but there is a more even distribution of first places this month as the Amateur Athletic Union publishes its monthly tabulation of outstanding performances in the June issue of its official magazine, The Amateur Athlete.

This is the final tabulation before the 53d annual National A. A. U. track and field championships are held at Franklin Field in Philadelphia, June 28 and 29. Seven of the leaders in the 15 events in the list will defend their titles this month—Harold Davis, Grover Klemmer, Cornelius Warmerdam, Les Steers, Al Blozis, Billy Brown, and Greg Rice.

Six-Way Tie

A six-way tie for first place in the 100-yard dash and a two-way tie for first in the high hurdles brought fractions to the performance compilation which found the Far West with six firsts and two ties for 6½ points, the Mid-West with three firsts and a half for 3½, the East with three firsts and a tie for 3 1-6 and the South with one first, a half, and three one-sixths for 2 points.

But it took performances over the past week end to lift the Far West ahead of the Midwest. Before Phil Leibowitz of Idaho ran a 4:09.3 mile in the Pacific Coast championships and Harold Stickel of Pitt ran the low hurdles in 23.1 in the I. C. 4-A meet, the Midwest was leading the Far West 5½ to 5⅓.

Thus Bob Ginn of Nebraska lost top mile honors with his 4:10.01 and Bob Wright of Ohio State lost low hurdles laurels with his 23.2.

The Coast leaders in Dan Ferris' First Ten Club are Harold Davis, Salinas Junior College, 20.6 in the 220; Grover Klemmer, California, 46.4 to equal the world's record in the 440; Cornelius Warmerdam, Olympic Club, 15 feet 2⅝ inches for a world's record in the pole vault; Bob Peoples, Southern California, 234 feet 3½ inches for an American record in the javelin throw; Leibowitz with his 4:09.3 mile; Les Steers, Oregon, 6ft. 10⅞in. for a world's record in the high jump, and two of the men in the six-way tie with 9.5 hundreds, Davis and Peyton Jordon of the Southern California A. A.

The Midwest offers Campbell Kane, Indiana, 1:51.3 in the 880; Greg Rice, South Bend A. A., 9:02.9 in the two miles; Archie Harris of Indiana, 174ft. 1in. for an American record in the discus throw; and Wright of Ohio State with 14 flat in the high hurdles to give him a two-way tie in that event.

Rigid Requirements

The Eastern leaders are Blozis, the Georgetown giant, 54ft. 3in. in the shot; Matt Flaherty, New Hampshire, 175ft. 6¾in. in the hammer; Stickel of Pitt with his 23.1 low hurdles, and a new schoolboy wonder, Harvey Kelsey of Andover, with a 9.5 century, part of that six-way tie.

The other three in the 100-yard deadlock come from the South. They are Carleton Terry of Texas, Billy Brown of Louisiana State, and Leo Tarrant of Alabama State. Pete Owens of Texas' Howard Payne College is tied with Wright at 14 flat in the high hurdles while Brown is the best of the country's broad jumpers at 25ft. 7in.

So rigid are the entry requirements to the First Ten Club that the following is the tenth or "worst" performance in the 15 events; 100 yards, 9.6; 220 yards, 21.2; 440 yards, 48.5; 880 yards, 1:53.6; mile, 4:19; two miles, 9:32.9; high hurdles, 14.6; low hurdles, 23.8; shot put, 50ft. 2½in.; discus throw, 155ft. 2⅝in.; javeline throw, 207ft. 5in.; pole vault, 13ft. 6¾in.; broad jump, 24ft. 4⅜in.; high jump, 6ft. 6¾in.; hammer throw, 157ft. 10¾in.

Northern Twilight League

	—Points— For	Agst
Tedesco	43	32
Bear Hill	32½	27½
Bellevue	37½	37½
United Shoe	27½	32½
Salem	22½	37½
Meadowbrook	22	38

Result June 4

Tedesco 8½, Bellevue 6½. (Postponed match.)

1940-41 Dinghy Tabulation

(Condensed record of the recent Dinghy Season for the 12 major regattas in which four or more member clubs entered at least two crews.)

Positions by Events

College	Greater Boston Champ.	Brown Invitation	Boston Dinghy (Fall)	Wood Trophy (Quad.)	Brown Trophy (B. U.)	Coast Guard Quad. Meets	Owen Trophy (Eastern)	Sharpe Trophy (Brown)	Boston Dinghy (Spring)	N. E. Champ.-C. G. Bowls	Mid. Atlantic Champ.	Morss Trophy Champ.	Season's Rating in W. C.
Princeton	•	2	1	2	1	3	6	5	2	8	1	1	.855
M. I. T.	1	3	5†	1	3	1	5†	7	1	10	•	2	.808
Harvard	2	•	2	3	•	2	7†	1	4	4	•	8†	.652
Coast Guard	•	•	3	•	4	4†	•	4	•	•	•	•	.628
Boston University	3	•	11	•	2	•	•	•	3	6	1	12	.593
Dartmouth	•	•	•	4	7†	•	•	•	4	1	2	•	.588
Northeastern	4	•	5†	•	3	•	•	•	12	5	•	6†	.5830
Navy	•	•	7	•	•	•	7†	•	•	•	•	8†	.5825
Yale	•	•	6	15	•	1	2	3	13	3	•	6†	.570
Brown	•	•	4	8†	5	4†	3†	2	11	9	•	3	.565
Michigan	•	•	•	10	•	•	•	•	5	•	•	10	.528
Williams	•	5	•	8†	•	•	9	6	8	2	•	•	.500
Pennsylvania	•	•	•	•	•	4	•	•	•	2	4	11	.278
Lafayette	•	•	14	•	•	•	•	8	9	•	•	14	.266
New Hampshire	•	•	13	•	•	7†	•	•	14	7	•	13	.254
Tufts	5	•	12	•	•	•	•	•	7	11	•	15	.235
Cornell	•	•	17	•	•	•	10	•	•	•	3	•	.220
Trinity	•	•	16	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	.118

Notations: *Indicates "Did Not Compete." †Indicates a tie.

Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

Today

American League

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

National League

St. Louis at Boston, postponed.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tomorrow

National League

St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York (2).
Cincinnati at Philadelphia (2).
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

Boston at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
(Only games scheduled.)

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	38	132	38	56	.424
Cronin, Red Sox	40	148	34	55	.372
Cullenbine, Browns	40	124	27	46	.371
Reiser, Dodgers	32	119	26	43	.361
Slaughter, Cards	46	182	32	63	.346
Hack, Cubs	41	148	37	51	.345

Home Runs

American League		National League	
York, Detroit	13	Ott, New York	12
Johnson, Phil.	11	Camilli, Brooklyn	12
Heath, Clevlnd.	10	Nicholson, Chigo.	10

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
York, Detroit	45	Nicholson, Chgo.	41
Keller, New Yrk.	38	Ott, New York	38
Gordon, Nw. Yrk.	37	Moore, St. Louis	32

Cutter Refused H-Y Boat Race

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Coast Guard officials informed Representative Smith (D), Connecticut, they would be unable to assign a cutter for the use of Gov. Robert E. Hurley of Connecticut at the Harvard-Yale boat race on the Thames River June 13.

Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Coast Guard Commandant, told Mr. Smith that the necessity of using cutters in the defense program and neutrality partol did not permit their use to carry spectators as has been customary in past years at boat races and regattas.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Johnny Berardino, Browns—Tripled in the seventh inning with the bases loaded to beat Washington, 7 to 4.

Arthur Johnson and 'Bama Rowell, Braves—Pitched and batted Casey Stengel's lads to a 4-2 victory over St. Louis, knocking the Cards from first place in the National League.

Thornton Lee, White Sox—Hurled five-hit ball against the Philadelphia Athletics for a 6-1 victory.

Middlesex Bowl

Jack Mahoney of New York will defend his singles crown in the annual Middlesex Bowl tennis tournament which gets under way at the Newton Squash and Tennis Club Saturday. Sumner Rodman and Harrison Rowbothan of Boston will be the defending champions in the doubles. Among the field of outstanding tennis players who are scheduled to compete in the singles, women's singles, men's doubles, and mixed doubles which will continue through next week are Paul Guibord, 1939 singles winner, Al Stitt, Frank Froehling, and George Swanson.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .361; Slaughter, St. Louis, .346.

Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 39; Hack, Chicago 37.

Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 41; Ott, New York, 35.

Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 63; Brown, St. Louis, 60.

Doubles—Mize, St. Louis, 15; Dallessandro, Chicago, 14.

Triples—Moore, Boston, 6; Lavagetto and Medwick, Brooklyn, 5.

Home runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, and Ott, New York, 12.

Stolen bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 9; four players tied with 4.

Pitching—Warneke, St. Louis, 5-1; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 9-2.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .424; Cronin, Boston, .372.

Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 43; Di Maggio, Boston, 40.

Runs batted in—York, Detroit, 45; Keller, New York, 38.

Hits—Chapman, Philadelphia, Cramer and Travis, Washington, 64.

Doubles—Cronin, Boston, 17; Di Maggio, Boston, Chapman, Philadelphia, Keltner, Cleveland, and Kuhel, Chicago, 16.

Triples—Travis, Washington, 7; Keltner, Cleveland, 6.

Home runs—York, Detroit, 13; Johnson, Philadelphia, 11.

Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 7; Di Maggio, Boston, 6.

Pitching—Feller, Cleveland 11-2, Lyons, Chicago 5-1.

Luke Sewell Replaces Fred Haney as Manager of St. Louis Browns for Season

Veteran Catcher Appointed In Sudden Surprise Move

ST. LOUIS, June 5 (AP)—Affable Luke Sewell, veteran American League catcher and Cleveland Indians coach, stepped into the frying pan today as manager of the floundering St. Louis Browns.

He was signed to a two-year contract last night, replacing Fred Haney in a swift move aimed at improving the plight of the club that was expected to be the surprise team of the junior circuit this season. Haney had been manager since the start of the 1939 season.

A change of pilots had been rumored for several days, but the announcement by President Donald Barnes caught even newsmen by surprise. It came less than two hours after the Brownies had won their second-straight game from Washington to move out of the cellar into seventh place.

By a Staff Photographer
Luke Sewell

Through 1942

Terms of the contract, to run through 1942, were not disclosed, but Barnes said:

"Something had to be done the way things were going and I believe we got the right man."

Luke took over immediately and said he expected to be coaching at third base this afternoon. Obviously overjoyed with the promotion, Sewell conferred at length with Barnes and associates over plans for rejuvenating the club but said he contemplated "no revolutionary changes" either among players or the coaching staff—at least not at present.

He carefully avoided predictions of what results he expected, stating simply he was happy to have the chance, "and I will make the most of it."

Pitching Weakness

"I have seen the Browns in action five times this season," he added, "and in those games pitching seemed to be the principal weakness, and I believe I can do something about that."

Pitching has been one of the major disappointments. Eldon Auker, last year's mainstay, had misfortune, and few of the men on whom Haney pinned great hopes have been able to stand the pace. Their hitting also has been spotty—at times almost negligible.

The Browns started the present season with the brightest prospects in years. But nothing Haney tried to snap them out of it seemed to jell into anything slightly resembling a winning stride.

Yet, Haney, who took his dismissal good-naturedly, predicted the club would finish in fourth or fifth place.

No Immediate Plans

"It's too good a ball club to be down on the bottom," he commented, "and I'm glad to see a fellow like Sewell get the job.

Haney said he had no immediate plans.

Sewell jumped directly into the major leagues from Alabama University in 1921, and has played with Cleveland, Washington, the Chicago White Sox, and Brooklyn. He rejoined the Indians as a player-coach in 1939, but no longer was on the active list.

Cardinals Are Beaten By Miscues

By the Associated Press

Simply by staying in out of the wet while their chief rivals were fumbling themselves into defeat, the Brooklyn Dodgers have climbed back into the leadership of the National League.

Larry MacPhail's wonders are a half-game in front of the St. Louis Cardinals, who dropped a 4 to 2 decision to the Boston Braves in one of the three games played in the big leagues yesterday and tumbled from the top for the first time since May 19.

Infield Errors

It marked the fifth defeat for the Cardinals in their last six games and dropped their pennant prospects to a new low for the season. It was not so much that they lost to the lowly Braves as it was the manner of their losing.

The Cards' infield, regarded by many observers as the one questionable spot in an otherwise great team, committed three errors to present the Braves with the same number of unearned runs and the margin of victory. Rookie Frank Crespi made two of them at second base and Jimmy Brown bobbed up with another at third.

If Brooklyn does finally beat St. Louis to the finish line in this hot National League race, some experts say it will happen only because the Dodgers' Billy Herman is a little smoother and more experienced than the Cardinals' Crespi around second base. That is how closely the two leaders appear to be matched at this stage.

Miss Mize's Bat

Johnny Mize's big bat still is being missed from the Card lineup. They made nine hits yesterday off Art Johnson, the Boston rookie, but probably wouldn't have scored at all if Johnson had covered first more spryly on Enos Slaughter's infield single after two were out in the sixth. The Braves rapped Harry Gumbert for 11 hits and handed him his first defeat since joining the Cards.

All the other National League contests were washed out by a general rain in the East, and only two American League games escaped the downpour.

The St. Louis Browns, playing their last game under Manager Fred Haney, walloped the unfortunate Washington Senators 7 to 4 and thereby climbed to the dizzy height of seventh place in the American League. Luke Sewell, their new pilot, can never claim he was saddled with a last-place outfit. President Don Barnes' timing was perfect, if slightly peculiar.

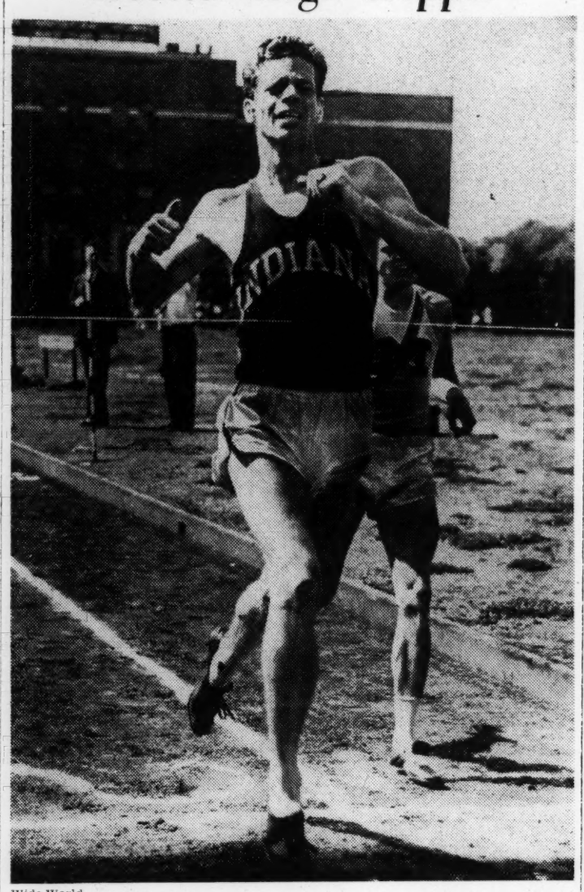
Connie Mack Night

Johnny Berardino's triple with the bases filled climaxed a four-run rally in the seventh that sank the Senators.

Under the lights at Comiskey Park last night, the Chicago White Sox observed "Connie Mack" night by walloping his Philadelphia Athletics, 6-1, behind the five-hit pitching of Thornton Lee. A crowd of 32,659 turned out to honor Philadelphia's manager, presenting him with a gold plaque and a watch during the pre-game ceremonies.

Lee's victory, his seventh of the season, lifted the Sox to within a game of the first-place Cleveland Indians in the American League.

Hoosier High Stepper



Wide World

Campbell Kane, Indiana Speed Merchant

Indiana mile and half-mile star runner who is favored to win in the Central Collegiates at Marquette University this coming week end. Kane won the half-mile Big Ten championship recently in the record time of 1:51.3.

Limiting Flight of Ball Disturbs Average Golfer

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Average Golfer, the man who feels like dancing a jig when he breaks 90, heaves a sigh when he reads this stuff about the United States Golf Association taking steps to guard against the manufacture and sale of a ball that might be "longer than the so-called championship ball" of today. He sighs, because if there is any one thing he would like, it would be a ball that HE could hit farther; a ball that he could hit those tremendous distances achieved by the Jimmy Thomsons, the Sam Sneads, the Ben Hogans, the Lawson Littles, et al.

What does Mr. Average Golfer care how far those fellows hit the ball or how low they score? On the occasions when he goes to watch them perform, in a championship or an exhibition match, he gets a kick out of seeing them slam out the tremendous drives and the long irons. He wants to see them score low; feels more or less robbed if they don't, for that is what he pays to see. He gets a thrill out of watching them get home in two on a hole that he is tickled stiff to reach in three.

How About Thomson?

Why the U. S. G. A. is perturbed over what these stalwarts can do in the way of long hitting is something he can't fathom. He might even ask the golfing authorities why it is, if distance means so much, that Jimmy Thomson, longest hitter of them all, doesn't win all the important pro tournaments and the national open. He wants to know why the U. S. G. A. should worry about clubs buying more land and adding more distance to the individual holes merely because a small coterie of topnotch professionals and a mere handful of amateurs (a handful compared to the total number of players) can hit so far or score so low. He knows that his home course is either too long now to suit his game, or else the balls now on the market are not resilient enough for his style of hitting.

Those who have played golf a dozen years or more recall how the U. S. G. A. determined that it was about time to put a stop to the long flight of the ball and finally launched the "larger and lighter ball," as it became labelled. It will be remembered clearly what a fizzle that experiment turned out to be and how, after loud protests from all sections of the country, the parent organization compromised with a ball of present-day specifications, though granting that the manufacturers have improved on the original.

Let's go back a bit further, just to show how this subject of far-flying balls has been a sort of hardy perennial. Let me quote from my scrapbook of 1901, forty years ago:

Haskell Ball

"Shall we play with the Haskell ball? This is a question which has raised more discussion in golf than any other in the last hundred years. On one hand a group of golfers assail the new ball upon the ground that it is unsportsmanlike to use it, a contention which is combated vigorously by another group. Still other golfers condemn the new ball on the ground of its impracticability in play, claiming that it has disadvantages that are greater than the compensations of its long-driving quality. . . ."

The Haskell was the original rubber-cored ball, successor of the old gutta percha. There was the same old talk of spoiling the course, compelling greater yardage and all that stuff. There was plenty of comment, pro and con, but what stands out, to my mind, was this pertinent observation:

"No duffer with a rubber-filled ball will ever find himself the equal of the expert with the gutty. If he did, would there not be a tendency to equalize the play?"

To get back to the present and the long-flight ball now on the market, let anybody look over the scores of the club tournaments week ends, any place in the country, and see how many scores he will find below 80, out of many thousands of contestants. To be even more specific, look over the returns in the Boston Boot and Shoe tournament Monday at Wollaston. There were more than 200 players, good, bad and indifferent. Seven broke 80. Ken Corcoran set a new low mark of 71, a grand performance, for he had a five on the short 13th. On the other hand, he had a three on the 500-yard 17th.

Now Wollaston is a comparatively short course, close to a thousand yards short of the one which the national open begins today at Fort Worth, Texas. When the U. S. G. A. officials begin talking about the possible need of lengthening courses if the manufacturers produce a longer-flight ball, I would call their attention to one or two things that can happen on a short course when played by Mr. Average Golfer, who comprises perhaps 90 per cent of club memberships and therefore pays the tolls.

The second hole at Wollaston is 336 yards. Its finish is uphill and directly in front of the green is a deep bunker. The average score on that hole of 88 Boot and Shoe Club contestants was 5.70 strokes. The average score of the same players on the 400-yard 10th with its flat terrain and wide open approach, was 5.46, or .22 better than on the 336-yard second. The average score on the 390-yard 11th, slightly shorter than the 10th, was 5.49, because the drive has to be more accurate on account of the rough to the left and reachable pond on the right.

Until Mr. Average Golfer gets to scoring in the low 70's, or the 60's, why worry about the ball?

Indiana Trackmen Favored For Central Championship

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Teams representing 40 schools will compete in the Central Collegiate track meet to be held in the Marquette University Stadium tomorrow night. This is the last big track meet to be held in the Middle West this season and will have as entries many boys who are strangers to this part of the country.

Last Saturday Notre Dame won the Indiana State track championship over the University of Indiana, Butler, DePauw, and other smaller schools in the State, and by that token should be picked as the favorite in the Central meet. With a large number of fine athletes in each event it is probable that the good balance of Notre Dame will not count as heavily as last Saturday. On the other hand, the Hoosiers, even with a much smaller team, have the individual brilliance to win.

Expect to Repeat

In 1936 Indiana won the Big Ten title and then went on to win in the Central Collegiate. This year they expect to repeat, since they already have taken the Western Conference honors and have one of the finest teams in Indiana history. Notre Dame won the meet in 1938. Marquette, which is the host on this occasion, won the meet last year, but this year has but one man of particular brilliance, the javelin thrower, Don Vosberg, who won the title in the I. C. 4-A meet last week.

The event that holds the likelihood of being the most interesting is the hurdle race, with entries of Roy Cochran of Indiana, Harold Stickel of Pittsburgh, I. C. 4-A low hurdle champion, and Charles Hlad of Michigan Normal, who was the indoor titleholder of the Illinois Relays as well as the Central Collegiate. Campbell Kane will be counted on heavily to take the title in both the half and one mile runs.

* * *

A new title for Michigan is the Big Ten tennis championship which the boys won on the courts of the University of Chicago last week end. The team championships were first set up in 1933 and had been won by Northwestern or Chicago each year. Again it was the balance of the team that gave Michigan the title for they only won the individual titles in two classes. Northwestern's brilliant Seymour Greenberg again won the singles title and then teamed with Gene Richards to take the doubles. It was just a case of too much Greenberg for the other schools and as the young man is only a junior, his competitors can look for another year of him. In four of the six classes Michigan had men in the finals of the singles and Wolverine players were in two of the three doubles classes.

* * *

With a double win over Northwestern, Michigan's baseball team took undisputed possession of the Big Ten title. Michigan finished with a total of 10 wins and two losses and established this team as one of the best in Big Ten competition for many years. Michigan's catcher Harms was one of the league's steadiest hitters, being in the lead or among the leaders all the way, and his handling of the two winning pitchers left little to be desired. The player on the Michigan team who really set the league talking, however, was the sophomore outfielder, Dick Wakefield, who finished the season in a blaze of glory to lead all others in runs batted in as well as total bases. In the first game at Northwestern, Wakefield slammed the ball for two home runs and came back the next day for two additional hits to drive in two runs.

Wakefield's performance has been so good that Coach Ray Fisher is concerned lest one of the 11 major league teams now after his star entice the young man into signing a contract before he has had a chance to play more college ball. Ray believes the young man still has plenty to learn and will benefit by college education.

* * *

The yachting season on the Great Lakes got under way with the sailing of the annual race to St. Joseph and the first race to Milwaukee. In the Star boat class the young man who last season took all the honors won his first race and seems again to have the fastest boat in his class, for Lockwood Pirie sailed his Twin Star to victory over his brother's boat Gemini.

* * *

Next Sunday three high-school rowing crews will compete for the right to represent Chicago in the annual Central States Schoolboy Rowing Association Regatta which will be held in the Lincoln Park Lagoon June 15th. Since 1938 when the high school competition was first started the crew of Lane Technical High School has taken first place, and there is likely to be no change this year when the records are checked. This newest sport in the schoolboy calendar has made rapid strides with the result that one crew has already taken part in the national races held this year at Camden, N. J.

E. F.

Did You Know?

On an attempted steal, if the catcher makes a perfect throw to second base but nobody covers the bag and the ball goes into center field, either the shortstop or second baseman is charged with an error, depending on the batter. If the hitter is left-handed, and therefore apt to hit toward right field, the shortstop is given the error, and vice versa.

Huskies Get No. 1 Lane In Regatta

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—The favored University of Washington crew will be in the first lane for the Poughkeepsie Regatta varsity race June 25, it was determined yesterday as drawings were made for a field of nine shells, equaling the record fields of 1929 and 1931.

Rutgers, competing for the first time, will be in the No. 2 lane, with the remaining crews as follows: Massachusetts Tech, No. 3; Columbia, No. 4; Wisconsin, No. 5; Syracuse, No. 6; Cornell, No. 7; California, No. 8; Princeton, No. 9.

Money Raised

The entry of Rutgers had been problematical as it had been announced $1,500 would have to be raised to finance the crew. However, $1,426 has been raised, and the school decided to go ahead with that. Rutgers competed in the freshman event five years ago.

Only four schools are entered in the junior varsity three-mile race, Columbia drew the No. 3 lane, with California in No. 4, Washington in No. 5 and Cornell in No. 6.

Cornell drew the No. 2 lane in the freshman two-mile event. Columbia will be in the No. 3 spot, Wisconsin, No. 4; Syracuse, No. 5; Princeton, No. 6, and Massachusetts Tech, No. 7.

New Referee

The freshman race will start at 3:45 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time); the junior varsity at 4:45, and the varsity at 5:45.

For the first time in 25 years, a new referee will be in charge. Howard Robbins, Syracuse, was selected by the board of stewards to succeed Julian W. Curtiss, Yale, who resigned last year after 25 years of service in that capacity. It was announced the referee would have added powers this year, being the final authority on matters formerly passed on to the stewards for decision.

Owners Sell Peanuts

WENATCHEE, Wash. (AP) — Run through the reorganization wringer last winter, the Wenatchee baseball club of the Western International League wound up with something like 700 new owners.

Demonstrating the democratic viewpoint of the new moguls, many of them, including some of the region's more wealthy individuals, got out on opening night and sold peanuts to the crowd.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Stengel Remembers Wagner

Casey Stengel was sitting in the dugout at Braves Field, watching the Pittsburgh Pirates run through batting practice. Honus Wagner, who played in the Buccaneer infield and outfield for 17 brilliant seasons, was picking up balls behind the pitcher.

"There, boys, is one of the greatest of all time," said the manager of the Braves, leveling a finger at Wagner, now a coach under Frankie Frisch. "Maybe the greatest. McGraw said he was and 'Mugsy' got around."

Hands Like Shovels

Casey paused to let the men around him absorb his words, then continued: "Look at those hands. A couple of shovels. He scooped up a ball like Miller does, but took dirt and grass along with it. On a force play, the second baseman usually got a shower of gravel in the face. And hit! Well, boys, he had as much power as anybody, and to all fields. He'd stand up there like he was dreaming about the old homestead. But if you tried to sneak a fast ball by him, he'd knock it into the next county.

"He was beautiful on the bases," Stengel went on. "Not graceful, but foxy and fast. He was good enough to lead the league in stolen bases. He'd run when you weren't looking.

Winning Run

"I remember one day our pitcher hit him on the leg. He held up the game for five minutes, hopping all over the place and yelling at us for trying to hurt him. He rolled down his stocking and limped around until we all began feeling sorry for him. Well, finally he walks to first base like a man with an anchor around his leg and we go back to the game. We even forget he's there. But on the first pitch he's off like a cat and steals second. Yes, we sure felt sorry for him. The next hitter drives one into center field and the Dutchman scores with the winning run.

"He loved to have the third baseman come in looking for a bunt," said Stengel. "He'd sneak a look down the line, and if the man was moving in toward the plate, he'd pull the ball at him. One day I saw him hit a third baseman in the chest with a line drive and get three bases on it.

Wagner Took Relay

"I'll never forget the time he got me tossed out of the game and fined in the bargain," said Casey, shaking his head. "It was at Brooklyn. We had the pitcher on second base and I was on first. It was a close game and we needed a couple of runs.

"Well, somebody hit a ball into left-center field. It looked like a possible double. The pitcher and I started running as Wagner dashed out onto the grass to take the relay. As I reached third base, the pitcher was a couple of yards from the plate. The Dutchman got the ball, looked at me and then turned to the plate. I thought he might catch the pitcher, but I wasn't going to be caught asleep. So I rounded third base as Wagner aimed for the plate, ready to go in too if the throw got past the catcher.

"But at that moment, boys, something happened that 'Old Case' didn't figure on. Instead of throwing to the plate, the Dutchman—while still looking in that direction—whipped a knee-high strike into third base and I was standing there like a wax dummy. I dove back, but the umpire shouts: 'You're out!'

"I jumped up full of fight and went to work on the umpire. Robbie (Manager Wilbert Robinson of the Dodgers), who was coaching on third base, stepped in between us and said to me: 'Now son, don't blame the umpire.' That didn't make me feel any better, and when it was all over I was in the clubhouse with a $150 fine to pay. Yes, boys, I remember the Dutchman. How can I forget him!"

Third Highest Single Series Among Bowlers

LOS ANGELES, June 5 (AP)—Mrs. Nancy Huff, who began bowling only two years ago, rolled the third highest singles series in the 24-year history of the Women's International Bowling Congress yesterday.

Without a miss in her 30 frames, the Los Angeles woman rolled 662, to take first place by 28 pins. She started with 276, only one less than the WIBC one-game record established May 5 by Mrs. Marion Gorman of Detroit. The Congress 30-frame record is 712, rolled by Marie Clemenson of Chicago in 1934.

Mrs. Huff, mother of a 7-year-old daughter, opened with a double, spared, then hit eight straight strikes. Her other scores were 192 and 194.

Five-year-old Jann (Twinkle) Watts of Los Angeles, who has an average of 125, was upset in her debut before a crowd of some 3,000 fans and rolled only 283 on games of 74-97-112.

Leaders

Singles

Nancy Huff, Los Angeles	662
Agnes Campbell, Moline, Ill.	634
Catherine Siegel, Kansas City	628
Dorothy Miller, Chicago	625
Mabel Batterman, Hammond, Ind.	622

Doubles

Mary Jane Hogan and Jane Pittenger, Los Angeles	1,155
Elsie Flaig and Catherine Burling, Cincinnati	1,147
Herma Gazzolo and Edith Miller, Toledo	1,135
Eleanor and Rose Suchan, Cleveland	1,125
Evelyn Ricard and Mary Dancik, Cleveland	1,122

All Events

Stella Hartrick, Detroit	1,749
Sally Ostrawski, Chicago	1,739
Kate Smith, Shawnee, Okla.	1,726
Dorothy Miller, Chicago	1,698
Mary Jane Hogan, Los Angeles, and Genevieve Colando, Detroit (tie)	1,691

Team

Gray's, Los Angeles	2,643
Kathman's, Cincinnati	2,608
Olympic, Detroit	2,607
Pepsi-Cola, Dayton, Ohio	2,504
White Rock, Indianapolis	2,374

Straight A Student

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—There may be no relation between scholarship and batting averages, but Johnny Hennerich, sophomore second baseman on Northwestern University's baseball team, who leads the team in hitting with a .364 average, is a straight A student. Hennerich, whose home is in St. Louis, hopes to become a certified public accountant. He is majoring in mathematics.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 4

American Association

Indianapolis 6, Minneapolis 5 (11 innings).
St. Paul 5, Louisville 4.
Kansas City at Columbus, postponed.
Milwaukee at Toledo, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 5, San Francisco 3.
Seattle 2, Sacramento 0.
Portland 6, San Diego 4.
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 1.

Texas League

Houston 7, Shreveport 6.
Beaumont 6, San Antonio 3.
Tulsa 8, Fort Worth 3 (8 innings).
Oklahoma City 5, Dallas 5 (tie—called tenth).

Southern Association

Chattanooga 3, Knoxville 1.
New Orleans 7, Little Rock 6.
Nashville 5, Atlanta 4. (Called 8th.)
Memphis 12, Birmingham 4. (Called 8th.)

Eastern League

Williamsport at Hartford—rain.
Wilkes-Barre at Binghamton—rain.
Scranton at Albany, two games—rain.
Elmira at Springfield, two games—rain.

International League

Rochester at Jersey City—rain.
Toronto at Newark—rain.
Montreal at Syracuse—rain.
Buffalo at Baltimore, postponed, wet grounds.

Homers Beat Yankees In 8 of 9 Early Games

NEW YORK (AP)—Home runs are mighty damaging items when the opposition's hitting them.

In the Yankee's first 28 games, New York pitchers served up 21 home run balls. Those circuit gifts were distributed over 12 games, and nine of those games are on the Yankees' lost side of the ledger.

In eight of the nine games, home runs provided the margin of victory for the opposition.

Basketball Coaches

NEW YORK (AP)—The Eastern Basketball Coaches Association has decided to continue to use the old-style stitched ball and rectangular backboard during the next season and to combat propaganda for the newer molded ball and fan-shaped boards.

Continued use of the old equipment was made optional when the newer models were officially adopted by the National Rules Committee.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results June 4

California 8, Michigan 2.
Western Michigan Tchrs. 5, Iowa 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	32	13	.711
St. Louis	32	14	.696
New York	22	19	.537
Cincinnati	21	25	.457
Chicago	19	23	.452
Pittsburgh	15	22	.405
Boston	15	25	.375
Philadelphia	14	29	.326

Results June 4

Boston 4, St. Louis 2.
Other games postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	30	19	.612
Chicago	27	18	.600
New York	25	21	.543
Boston	22	19	.537
Philadelphia	23	22	.511
Detroit	24	23	.511
St. Louis	15	29	.341
Washington	16	31	.340

Results June 4

St. Louis 7, Washington 4.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1.
Other games postponed.

Young Skippers May Pilot Mosquito Fleet

When and if the United States should need pilots for the "mosquito fleet" now building, they may be found among the boys and men who have been skimming the water in outboards, in the opinion of James W. Mulloy, secretary of the National Outboard Racing Commission.

Pointing out that these outboard drivers are accustomed to speeds of 50 and 60 m. p. h., Mulroy said that management of a boat at these speeds requires a technique different and more complicated than handling the wheel on regular power boats.

Strength alone is not sufficient. Split-second judgment is necessary. At any water speed in excess of 30 m. p. h., the impact force is greatly increased and the water eventually attains the character of a solid as high speed is attained, Mulroy states and adds, that to outboard drivers these conditions are nothing new.

National Swim Society Names Four as Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Four initiates of Porpoise Fraternity, national swimming honor society, have been announced by the Iowa State College chapter.

Ernest Adams of Des Moines, Glen Cunningham of Ames, Frank Griffith of Fort Dodge and Fred Musser of Highland Park, Ill., are the initiates.

The fraternity was founded at Iowa State.

Vermont Captain

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 5 (AP)—Samuel J. Foti of Rutland, yesterday was elected captain of next season's University of Vermont tennis team. Bart F. Rynowecer of New York, was chosen manager.

Iowa State Leaders

John Heggen will lead the Iowa State College track team next season, while Bob Scharnberg heads the baseball squad. Heggan is a sprinter and hurdler, while Scharnberg held the regular catching assigment with this year's Cyclones.

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'Watch on Rhine' Player Interviewed—Exhibition at Germanic

Paul Lukas, Movie Villain, Made Hero by Shumlin

By John Beaufort

New York

You might say that it took Herman Shumlin to make a hero out of Paul Lukas. That would be making a blanket statement despite some evidence to the contrary, but it would be as accurate as most generalizations. For the greater part of 13 years, Hollywood has been casting Mr. Lukas as a villain—more recently as a villain of Nazi complexion. Then Mr. Shumlin came along and reversed the trend by engaging him to play Kurt Mueller, a leader of the German anti-fascists in Lillian Hellman's drama. "Watch on the Rhine."

As an actor, the change affects Mr. Lukas only as it supplies him with an excellent part in a good play. The hero of the play at the Martin Beck Theater explained the other evening that he would as readily enlist his emotions in either camp, as least for the cause of make-believe. It was curious to hear the author's protagonist in one of the most political plays of the season evincing a broad disinterest in politics.

* * *

"As an actor," said Mr. Lukas, "I need a good play with a good part. If such a play with such a part is offered, then I have to make up my mind whether it is good for me to do. This does not mean that I am indifferent or disinterested about the affairs of the world—or that I am a Nazi. I don't think any human being can be a Nazi, for that means slavery and I don't want to be either the enslaved or the enslaver. But I am no politician."

Of the theater and of the cinema Mr. Lukas was more eager to talk. He has been highly successful in both. Born in Budapest, educated in preparatory schools and at the College of Budapest, he studied for the theater at the Actors' Academy of Hungary. Among his important roles at the Comedy Theater of Budapest was the title part in Ferenc Molnar's "Liliom." Later, he made films for UFA and for other European companies. This was after he had seen service in the Hungarian air force in the first World War.

It was about 1925 that Jesse Lasky and Adolph Zukor, on one of the periodic talent tours which brought many a European actor to Hollywood, saw Mr. Lukas at the Comedy Theater. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Lukas was bound for the United States, to play opposite Pola Negri in films.

* * *

He arrived in Hollywood in 1927. So did the talkies, which set a great many native—as well as foreign-born—players to studying the English language. Pictures like "Shopworn Angel" and "Strictly Dishonorable" established Mr. Lukas as one of the more accomplished cinema heavies, a reputation which has continued up to and including "The Lady Vanishes," and "Confessions of a Nazi Spy." A notable exception was "Little Women," which found Mr. Lukas practising the sentimental accents of Louisa May Alcott's German professor, whom Jo March brought home as a husband.

Three years ago, Mr. Lukas made his Broadway debut as Dr. Rank in Jed Harris' production of "A Doll's House," which starred Ruth Gordon and Dennis King. This was not only his first New York appearance but his first engagement in a standard classic of the stage since he had been seen in plays of Shakespeare, Chekhov, Wilde, Shaw, Galsworthy, and others in his own country.

"Here, I am limited by my accent to possible parts in which I can be cast," he said. "Shakespeare? It would be fine. But what could I play? The Moor, yes, and Shylock. But that is all."

With a rich role like Kurt Mueller in "Watch on the Rhine," Mr. Lukas is not at the moment bemoaning his limited opportunities in the field of classic drama. While not expressing a pronounced preference for either medium, he thinks acting in the theater is easier than in a film studio.

"In the theater you have four weeks of rehearsals," he said. "In the films, you have to sense right away what is expected of you." He added that movie rehearsals are brief and that the actor may often know little of what has gone before or what is to come. Another difficulty is the fact that motion picture scenes are often shot out of story sequence.

Then is the screen actor more likely to rely on technique?

* * *

"Technique is a word I do not like," Mr. Lukas objected. He stopped dabbing make-up on his face. "Take an actor like Spencer Tracy. The feeling, the emotion, the intensity he can get into a part is remarkable. But he doesn't rely on technique. What Tracy has is the real McCoy."

As he went on, one gathered that, in pictures, there is nothing by which an actor can gauge his performance. In the theater, he has the opportunity to play a whole character through on a single occasion. He has the constant reaction of a responsive audience.

"That is so important," Mr. Lukas confided, "for vanity is somewhere in the make-up of every actor. In the theater you are able to try out new things as they occur to you as a role continues to unfold. If they work, you keep them; if not, you throw them out. Every time a performance is over, you think of things you wish you had done. In the theater, there is the consolation of a performance to come. In the pictures, you have only a few 'takes.' And it is up to the director, and later the film editor, to select the best 'take' and cut it to catch the best quality."

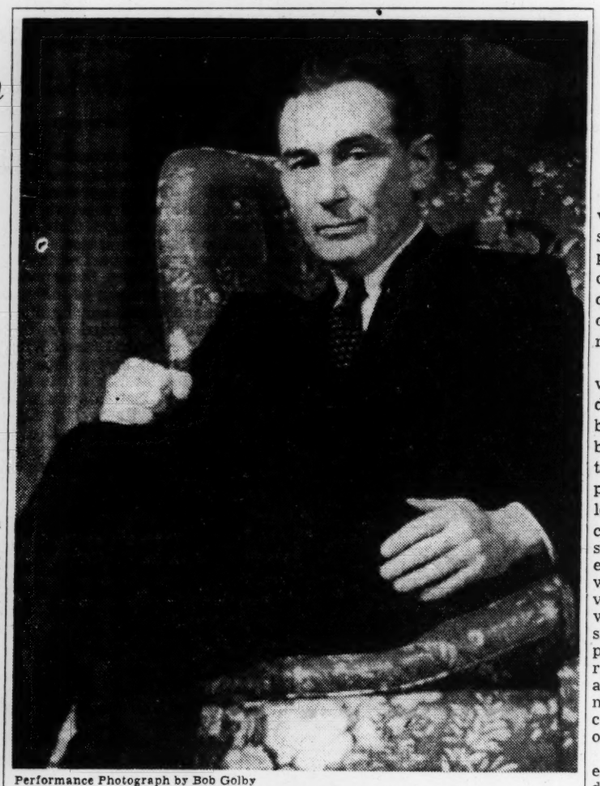
Mr. Lukas was transformed now into the valiant Kurt Mueller of the odd blue serge suit and the hazardous mission. Through the window, a muted confusion of traffic noises was wafted up on the warm air. On the stage below, a prop bell rang on a cue which we could not hear. Paul Lukas rose, shook hands, and walked down the concrete steps backstage to give another performance in "a good play with a good part."

Lukas Wins Variety Poll

Paul Lukas is announced by Variety, the theater trade paper, as the winner of its annual poll of the New York theater critics for "the best performance of the season." His name appeared on the lists of all nine of the critics whose choices were recorded.

Mr. Lukas had already received the Delia Austrian medal by the Drama League of New York for "the most distinguished performance of the season."

Both awards were made on the basis of his performance in "Watch on the Rhine."



Performance Photograph by Bob Golby

Paul Lukas

Now in "The Watch on the Rhine" at the Martin Beck Theater in New York.

Sixth Week of Pops

The Symhphony Hall Pop Concerts, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, will open the sixth week of their season Monday, with Boston University Night. The soloist Tuesday will be Elizabeth Travis, pianist. Leo Litwin will be the soloist on Wednesday, and Sheldon Rotenberg, the violinist, on Thursday, which will be Tufts Night. On Friday, Jesús María Sanromá will be soloist in Mendelssohn's G minor Concerto. The programs follow:

Monday, June 9, at 8:30

Military Polonaise .. Chopin-Glazounoff
Seventh Slavonic Dance, in C major . Dvořák
"Valse Triste" ..... Sibelius
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" Tchaikovsky
"Ride of the Valkyrs" ..... Wagner
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
Boston University Songs
"Clarissima" ..... B. C. Patterson
"Hail, Boston University" ..... Mrs. M. H. Gulesian
"Boston University Hymn" ..... John P. Marshall
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Pavane from the "American Symphonette" ..... Gould
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa

Tuesday June 10, at 8:30

"Schechenyi Indulo," March .. Fahrbach
Overture to "Russlan and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka
"Nobody Knows de Trouble I've Seen" ..... Arranged by Jacchia
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
"Danse Macabre," Symphonic Poem ..... Saint-Saëns
Pianoforte Concerto in G minor, No. 2 ..... Saint-Saëns
Soloist: Elizabeth Travis
"Wine, Women, and Song," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"On the Trail," from the Grand Canyon Suite ..... Grofé
"God Bless America" ..... Berlin

Wednesday, June 11, at 8:30

"Pomp and Circumstance," March .. Elgar
Overture to "Light Cavalry" ..... Suppé
"Kammenoi-Ostrow" ("Rêve Angelique") ..... Rubinstein
"Spirit of the Warrior" ..... Grossman
"Les Préludes," Symphonic Poem .... Liszt
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber-Berlioz
"Prima Donna" ..... Gould
Dance from "La Vida Breve" ..... Falla

Thursday, June 12, at 8:30

Hungarian March, "Rakóczy" ..... Berlioz
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ... Sibelius
Scherzo from Symphony No. 3 "Eroica" ..... Beethoven
Suite from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Violin Concerto in G minor, No. 1 .. Bruch
Soloist: Sheldon Rotenberg
Conducted by Leo R. Lewis:
"Tuftonia's Day" ..... E. W. Hayes
"Spell It Out" ..... A. T. Williams
Medley-Fantasia on Tufts Airs ..... J. W. Morton
"Dear Alma Mater" ..... L. R. Lewis

Friday, June 13, at 8:30

"Calling All Workers" ..... Eric Coates
Twelve Contra-Dances (played without pause) ..... Beethoven
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Piano Concerto No. 1, in G minor ..... Mendelssohn
Soloist: Jesús María Sanroma
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schönherr
"Yankee Doodle Went To Town" ..... Morton Gould
"Washington Post" March ..... Sousa

Saturday, June 14, at 8:30

Quincy Porter, Guest Conductor:
Procession of Bacchus, from "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Overture to "Semiramide" ..... Rossini
Suite from "Henry VIII" ..... German
"Pan-Americana" .. Arnold A. Chaitman
Wallace Goodrich, Guest Conductor:
"Psyche and Eros," from "Psyché" ..... Franck
First Movement, Violin Concerto ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Dorothy Louise Johnson
"Jubilee," from the "Symphonic Sketches" ..... Chadwick
Francis Findlay, Guest Conductor:
"Vienna Blood," Waltzes ..... Strauss
The New England Conservatory Chorus
Chorus of Bacchantes, from "Philemon and Baucis" ..... Gounod
"Charm Me Asleep" ..... Leslie
(Unaccompanied)
Chorale and Finale from "Meistersinger" ..... Wagner

Larry Adler

Harmonica player, to be heard at the "Two Star Night in June" musicale at the home of Mrs. Edward B. Brandegee, Faulkner Farm, Brookline, Tuesday evening for the benefit of the British Workshop Division of the British War Relief Society. Donald Currier, pianist, will be the other soloist.

German Art On Display At Harvard

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Germanic Museum, Harvard College, there have been hung several pictures in oil, water color, pastel, pencil, pen and ink, executed by German artists. It is doubtful whether more than one or two of the contemporaries still reside in their native land.

Scarcely a dozen years ago these were the notables of Berlin, Dresden, and Munich. Their solo exhibitions were artistic events, and brochures and books concerning their works were prominently displayed in shop windows and galleries. The artists were favored by collectors and recognized by museums. They were active and influential members of society. They were innovators of technical devices, commentators on human ways, agitators for an improved society. These pictures were the product of a ferment and they register moods to which painters are subject, exuberance, enchantment, disillusion, irony and cynicism. They are graphic, symbolical, or abstract, rarely naturalistic.

The Germans never departed entirely from fact or feeling, as did some French moderns. For all the solemn triangles and aloof geometric motives of design, there remain invariably traces of recognizable forms. The objective world is never abandoned entirely. In the Lyonel Feininger pictures, for example, angles may soon be construed as ships sails. Kandinsky represents "Happiness" in terms of some neatly shaped angles, parallels, and planes. He gives a conceptual picture of happiness, although few will admit they can read this recondite language.

Wassily Kandinsky has exercised more influence upon Americans than all the other abstract painters combined. He is the favorite of American non-objective artists, and other painters of subjectless pictures. Abstraction is no idle exercise for him, but a vehicle of feeling. He has a delicate sense of design and fine taste in choice of colors. These are personal qualities which cannot be imitated. Without them abstraction can prove to be rather dull and ineffectual.

George Grosz is frankly an illustrator. His drawings are sardonic records of people as he has observed them in daily life. Grosz used primitive methods when they made an idea more expressive. He telescoped his figures, drew them in outline in silhouette. Off-hand they seem child-like, but the ideas expressed are anything but juvenile. These drawings are compact with grimness, and foreboding. George Grosz was one of the modern German artists who anticipated the worst.

Paul Klee on the other hand lived in a world spun by fancy. While his fellow artists may seem ponderous and disturbing, he seems frolicsome and whimsical. His pictures are sheen sensibility, their tenuousness and delicacy are attributes which are discouraged under the present order. Klee represents the intuitive artist, the poet and dreamer. Into his pictures have gone something of the unbiased attitude of a child, the ingenuous wonder of the savage, the expansive freedom of the romantic. Klee, too, is not an artist easily imitated, for he held no acknowledged method.

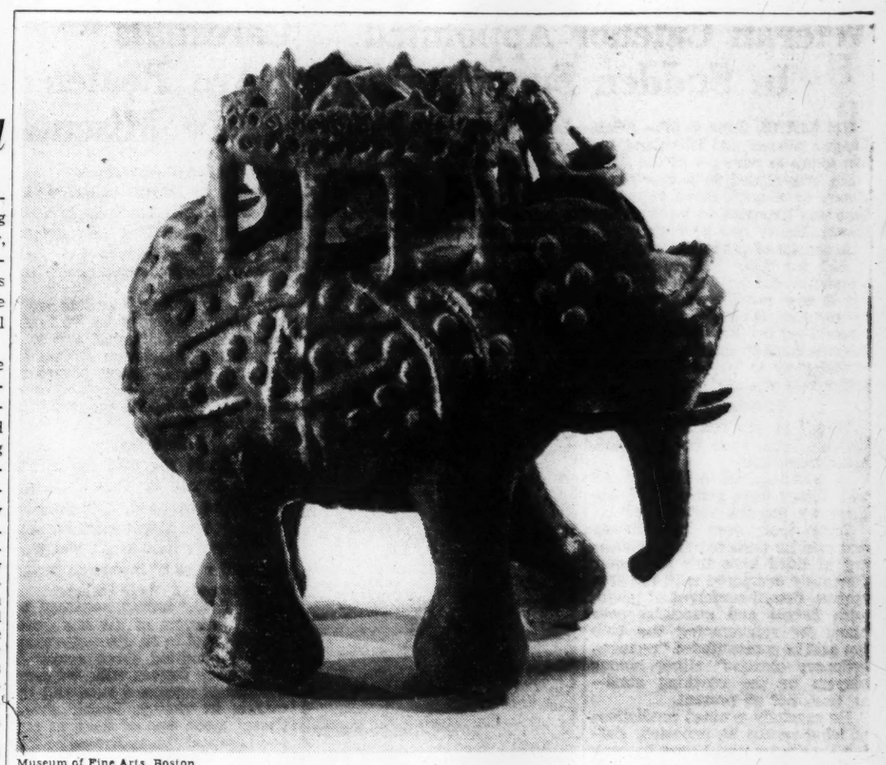
The large oils are not so impressive as the small drawings, for the Germans have always been more skilled in graphic art. Franz Marc's large canvas, "Unhappy Tirol," is an example of the expressionism of a quarter a century ago. The lines, the colors, the composition promote a dramatic effect of desolation. Max Beckmann's "Self-Portrait" is an interesting specimen of the New Realism which emerged after the last war, a vivid, over-stated naturalism with underlying hardness.

The German painters in this display reveal how artists continue to work against odds in an epoch which either ignores them, or fails to find some normal place for their product. The pictures are gestures of protest, disillusion, determination. They show that deeply-rooted desire for expression which is human, happy, and communicable. Deprived of appropriate encouragement, artists do not lay down their pens or brushes, but they simply speak out in the same mediums using a more emphatic language. What they say may not be comforting or palatable. But it is cogent.

* * *

Mrs. King's Pastels

At the Old Corner Book Store, 35 Brattle Street, Cambridge, are pastel drawings by Mrs. Addison H. King. The drawings include themes of a Vermont Covered Bridge, a California Garden, a Bermuda Lane, and Harvard on the Charles. The pictures are neatly executed.



Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Persian Pottery of the Late Twelfth Century

Turquoise glaze elephant from Rayy, now at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Tonight at the Pops

March from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Overtude to "Abu Hassan" ..... Weber
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Bolero ..... Ravel
"Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" ..... R. Strauss
"Todtentanz," for Piano and Orchestra ..... Liszt
Soloist: Albion Metcalf
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schönherr
Sevilla ..... Albeniz
"Only One Vienna," March .. Schrammel

News of the Stage

Further information in New York indicates that Ruth Gordon, who is going to Hollywood for movie work, may be back in time to act in "The Yellow Jacket" at Marblehead the week of Aug. 11, with Alexander Woollcott, Harpo Marx, Fay Wray, Alfred Drake, and Virginia Campbell.

* * *

The company of "Life With Father," which was seen during much of the season in Boston, opened this week in Detroit, with a reported advance sale of $25,350. The engagement is expected to run until well into the summer. Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern head the cast. Detroit is the sixth city to see the play.

* * *

Lauren Gilbert, who has been playing Orsino in the Theater Guild production of "Twelfth Night" starring Helen Hayes, will play leads this summer with the Valley Players at the Mountain Park Casino, Holyoke.

* * *

At the Monomoy Theater, Chatham, Miss Elizabeth Shay of the National Broadcasting Company is announced to direct the last four productions of the season. She has been connected with the Monomoy Theater for four summers.

* * *

It is reported in New York that the Theater Guild and the Playwrights' Company have hopes that Alfred Lunt will stage Maxwell Anderson's play, "Candle in the Wind," which is expected to arrive in Boston early in the autumn during its pre-Broadway tour.

'Thumbs Up' Film to Aid British Relief

"Thumbs Up," a 35-minute film prepared for the British War Relief Society, Inc., combining war scenes from the Continent, in England, and at sea with a description of the work done by the society was shown to reviewers yesterday at a preview at Cinema, Inc., in Clarendon Street. Within the brief time at its disposal, the film presents an account that is emotionally moving and informative.

In quick succession, accompanied by commentary by Lowell Thomas, the picture sketches the plight of refugees on the Continent, records glimpses of the heroic evacuation of the British troops from Dunkirk, and sets down quick reports of the destruction brought by bombers to Coventry and London. But not all of the emphasis is on the havoc of war. Due recognition is paid to the courage of the English people and their cheerfulness and determination in the face of attack from the air. The King and Queen are to be seen. So is Winston Churchill. And there are humbler people, engaged in clearing up the ruins after a bombing raid, or going about the defense tasks to which they have been assigned. The film has been skillfully put together so that the contrast between the scenes of destruction and the wartime efforts of the people in England adds to the dramatic effect.

On this side of the ocean, goods may be seen being assembled, packed and shipped under the direction of the War Relief Society. In England the arrival of the shipments can be observed. One of the effective parts of the film pictures a convoy on the way across the ocean.

The film has been prepared for showing in clubs, schools, and churches, and before war relief groups. Arrangements for its exhibition can be made with the Events Committee of the British War Relief Society, 27 Commonwealth Avenue, which can be reached by telephone at Kenmore 4284.

E. F. M.

'Rookies on Parade'

"Rookies on Parade," which opened Wednesday at the Trans-Lux Theater, is an unpretentious effort to entertain. It achieves this purpose by imagining an army training camp where pretty hostesses prevail and conscript life is a song and dance. While not very accurate, this is harmless enough, especially since none of it is supposed to be taken seriously.

The new Republic production offers the unruffled Bob Crosby as a rising Broadway song writer whose draft number comes up just as he is about to launch into a broadway hit. He has also lost his girl. And he doesn't want to join the army. But his girl becomes a hostess and Rookie Crosby writes a show for his fellow draftees, which makes everything all right.

Ruth Terry portrays Mr. Crosby's jaunty singing sweetheart. Gertrude Niesen, Eddie Foy, Jr., Marie Wilson, and Cliff Nazarro are others who respond to the bugle call summons. While in no way distinguished, the film offers good-natured fooling and several songs which do not fall harshly on the ear.

At the Telepix

A movie vacation trip to Sweden will be found in the program of short features at the Telepix Theater beginning Friday. Among the other items to be shown will be "Byways of New England," a quiz tour of Washington, "What's New in Hollywood," animal pictures, summer sports, and news digest.

At Civic Repertory

Michael Balcon's English film, "Convoy," with Clive Brook and Judy Campbell in the cast, will be seen at the Civic Repertory Theater beginning Friday. The second feature on the bill will be "Let George Do It," a musical film, with George Formby heading the cast.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
WED., JUNE 18
REQUEST NIGHT
Tickets .75, $1, $1.50 (No Tax)

BOSTON (MOVIES)

DOORS OPEN 12:30 — PREMIERE TODAY — 35c TIL 1 P. M.
FINE ARTS
JOYOUS NEWS FOR OPERA LOVERS!
ROSSINI'S "Barber of SEVILLE"
CHARMING FRENCH FILM BY THE PARIS OPERA AND PARIS SYMPHONY!
"GAY—WITTY—EXQUISITE!" —N. Y. Times

STATE Forum ORPHEUM
25c 'Til 1:00 P. M. plus tax
Wm. Powell • Myrna Loy
"LOVE CRAZY"
Plus: Rage in Heaven
Rob. Montgomery Ingrid Bergman

NOW! METROPOLITAN
BOB HOPE DOROTHY LAMOUR
"Caught in the Draft"
Plus: "There's Magic in Music"

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT • Tonight at 8:30
MATINEE SAT. 55c-$1.65
DANNY DARE Presents
MEET the PEOPLE
THE ALL-AMERICAN MUSICAL REVUE
Evgs. 2.75-55c; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 1.65-55c, tax in.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

'TENDER AND BEAUTIFUL'—Walter Winchell
WILLIAM SAROYAN
Presents His New Comedy
THE
BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
LYCEUM, 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256. Evgs. 8:50
Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:50—SUN. PERF. 3:50 P. M.

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned.

Air-Conditioned CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
THE CORN IS GREEN
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL
presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
with BRAMWELL FLETCHER
COLIN KEITH-JOHNSTON
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of Broadway, Cl. 6-8990
Evenings 8:30, Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:30
SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-CONDITIONED

Air-Conditioned CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40, Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40, Cir. 6-6363
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Tyrone POWER • LINDA DARNELL • RITA HAYWORTH
BLOOD and SAND
In Gorgeous TECHNICOLOR
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW • ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert—"Meet the People," presented by Danny Dare. Featuring Elizabeth Talbot-Martin, Henny Youngman, Joe Faye. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—"Night Train," Rex Harrison, Margaret Lockwood. 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. "Girl in the News." 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

Exeter—"The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 2:15, 5:40, 9:15. "Storm in a Teacup," Vivien Leigh and Rex Harrison. 4:05, 7:45.

Fenway—"Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Rita Hayworth and Linda Darnell. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. "The Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes and George Montgomery. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Barber of Seville," Andre Bauge. 2, 4, 6, 8, 9:50. "March of Time, FBI." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"Sunny," Anna Neagle, John Carroll and Ray Bolger. 9:35 a. m., 12:44, 3:53, 7:02, 10:11. "Tight Shoes," John Howard, Binnie Barnes. 11:22 a. m., 2:31, 5:40, 8:49.

Kenmore—"Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 1, 4:40, 8:05. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 2:40, 6, 9:40.

Majestic—"Citizen Kane," starring Orson Welles. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sundays at 3 and 8.

Metropolitan—"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Susanna Taylor Margaret Lindsay and Deems Taylor. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Rita Hayworth and Linda Darnell. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:20. "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes and George Montgomery. 9:05 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8.

RKO-Boston—"The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 9:39 a. m., 12:13, 2:47, 5:21, 7:55, 10:20. "The Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Gray. 11:02 a. m., 1:36, 4:10, 6:44, 9:13.

Scollay—"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"40 Minute Special," "Sports," "Hollywood's Picture People," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"The Westerner," Gary Cooper. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—"Anzacs in Cairo," "Harlem Musical," "The Dionnes," "Rhythm and Light," "West Point," "Sky Sailing," "Sun Valley," Disney Cartoon, and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Cat and the Canary," Bob Hope. 10:16 a. m., 1:20, 3:54, 6:28, 9:02. "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby and Ruth Terry. 9:30 a. m., 12:04, 2:38, 5:12, 7:46, 10:20.

Tremont—"Caravan," 9, 11:45 a. m., 3:40, 7:35. "Dawn Patrol," Errol Flynn and Basil Rathbone. 10:05 a. m., 2, 5:50, 9:45.

Uptown—"Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 2:45, 6:20, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Dean Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Victory," Fredric March and Betty Field. "Behind the News." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. "A Girl, a Guy, and A Gob." George Murphy. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Face Behind the Mask," Peter Lorre. 1:50, 5:01, 8:11. "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye, Don Ameche. 3:31, 6:41, 9:36.
Cleveland Circle: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "A Man Betrayed," John Wayne and Frances Dee. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "The Knockout."
Dorchester: "Mr. District Attorney," Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. "Father Is a Prince." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 9:25. "The Knockout." 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 1:55, 6:45, 9:57. "Wagons Roll at Night." 3:27, 8:27.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 3:16, 9:30. "Vivacious Lady." 1:38, 7:52.
Park: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Flight from Destiny." J. Lynn and Thomas Mitchell. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Bad Man." Wallace Beery, "Blonde Inspiration." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Knockout," Olympe Bradna. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 2:30, 8:15. "Melody for Three." Jean Hersholt. 4:10, 9:55.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Blonde Goes Latin." 3:55, 7:40. "Ziegfeld Girl," Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 5:15, 8.
Mystic: "Thunder Afloat," Wallace Beery. 1:55, 7:50. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:35, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. "So You Won't Talk." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray and Rose Hobart. 1:45 and 7:30.
Strand: "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey and band. 1:55, 8. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 3:30, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Wagons Roll at Night." 1:45, 8. "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:28, 9:43.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter. 3:40, 8:30. "Melody for Three." 2:35, 6:50, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. 3:30, 9:30. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 2:48, 8:48.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers. "Sleepers West." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart and Sylvia Sidney.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Dark Streets of Cairo," S. Gurie. "Roar of the Press."
Strand: "Ziegfeld Girl," Hedy Lamarr, James Stewart. "Mr. Dynamite."

REVERE — Boulevard: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Shadows on the Stairs," Frieda Inescort. 2 and 8.
Revere: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Shadows on the Stairs," Frieda Inescort. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Scatterbrain." Judy Canova. "Behind the News." Continous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Convoy," Clive Brook. "The Great Mr. Nobody." 2 and 8.
Central: "Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Sandy Gets Her Man." "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Lost Squadron," Richard Dix and Mary Astor. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Eugene Pallette. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2:06, 8:06. "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:34, 9:34.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "That Night in Rio," "Wagons Roll at Night." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Angels Over Broadway," Rita Hayworth. "Where Did You Get That Girl?" Leon Errol. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Buck Privates," Abbot and Costello. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter and Ingrid Bergman. 2:30 and 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Road to Zanziba," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood and Rex Harrison. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin and Marjorie Rambeau. 3:37, 8:07. "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 2:15, 6:40, 9:40.

Commerce and Finance

Public to Save $14,000,000 Annually Through Phone Rate Cut

Business and Industry

Experts Weigh How to Avoid Post-War Drop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5—A two-track system of production and planning is seen by important electrical engineers here today for the meeting of the Edison Electric Institute as essential to the safeguarding of American democracy.

On one track defense and British aid production should go full speed forward; on the other track peace-time production should move, and along with it the best thought of business, manufacturing and finance should be given to plans for post-war reconstruction.

To Cushion Post-War Slump

C. E. Greenwood, commercial director of the institute, which is meeting at the Statler Hotel, in an address before the convention yesterday, declared that a post-war economic slump was inevitable following the gigantic defense efforts now being made, and he urged that steps be taken now to cushion its effect. Mr. Greenwood favored a "all-out" selling in the post-war period that would keep manufacturing busy and give opportunity for the transfer of factories back to peace-time production.

Mr. Greenwood's scheme was backed by R. E. Fisher, vice-president of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, who also urged intensified sales efforts, continued advertising and maintenance of the best service policy commensurate with war conditions. This policy, he held, would apply both today and to the post-war period.

Mr. Fisher held that businessmen who slacken their sales efforts are not building for the future and warned that unless they disciplined themselves to a policy of long-range market development and sales work, the Nation would again be caught as unprepared for peace as it was unprepared for war.

100 Billion Dollar Outlay

W. L. Batt, deputy director of the Office of Production Management, favored, on the other hand, putting more effort into war-time output. He held that the country would have to spend at least 100 billion dollars to match the German war machine and that this would absorb about 25 per cent of the national income.

"The requirements of defense clearly call for this tremendous production capacity, and defense comes first," Mr. Batt declared. "We have to have that capacity and we will have to get together when the emergency is over to lick that problem."

Mr. Batt envisaged further rationing of strategic defense supplies and declared that consumers in this country were "going to have to do without a great many of the things on which they have been accustomed to depend."

"This war is not a simple, easy, odd-time occupation," he continued, "but a war confronting an adversary tremendously strong. I say adversary because we are committed to helping England defeat the German people. And we have done things which in normal times would have provoked war very quickly."

April Life Insurance Payments Heavy

NEW YORK (AP)—Total payments to life insurance policyholders and their beneficiaries during April amounted to $231,738,000, the largest month's total this year, the Institute of Life Insurance announced.

April payments brought the 1941 total to $900,511,000.

Reo Motors Elects

NEW YORK—Reo Motors, Inc., has advised the New York Stock Exchange that Ray Potter, James Dervin, B. J. Adams, J. S. Sherer and Henry E. Hurd have been elected Directors. Henry E. Hurd has been elected President and General Manager, and Edward F. Thomas, Vice-President.

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FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

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551 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK — NEW YORK

Chemical Executive

G. Tornello

George W. Dolan

Elected Executive Vice-President of Mathieson Alkali Works. J. V. Joyce, Comptroller, has been elected Vice-President and Comptroller of the company.

Long-Distance Phone Charges To Be Reduced

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP) — The nation's long-distance telephone bill is going to be reduced $14,000,000 annually, commencing July 10.

Negotiated by the Federal Communications Commission with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the reductions will mean a saving of approximately 14 per cent to users.

In announcing the reductions last night, the FCC said the A. T. & T. was expected to absorb all reductions in revenue by arrangements with associated companies and independent connecting companies whereby the lower rates would not affect revenues.

Reductions will be made in most day rates on calls of 144 to 1,530 miles, with reductions on some calls during the evening, night and on Sundays over the same mileage range.

Report changes, hitherto made on uncompleted person - to - person and reversed charge calls, will be eliminated. Charges for overtime on person-to-person calls will be reduced to the rate for the initial period.

The commission said negotiated savings to the public in telephone tolls since the 1935-1938 telephnne investigation now total more than $45,000,000 annually.

An inquiry into long-distance rates was ordered by the FCC last April 1, and hearings were to begin next Monday. As a result of the reductions, the hearings have been called off.

Some typical reductions:

Route	Station-to-Station Day Present	Day New	Night and Sunday Present	Night and Sunday New
Chicago-Indianapolis	$.75	$.70	$.45	$.45
Washington-New York	.85	.80	.55	.50
New York-Pittsburgh	1.15	1.05	.70	.70
Washington-Cincinnati	1.35	1.20	.85	.80
New York-Detroit	1.50	1.35	.95	.95
Washington-Chicago	1.65	1.50	1.10	1.10
Boston-Chicago	2.10	2.00	1.40	1.40
Washington-Tulsa	2.50	2.30	1.65	1.60
New York-Oklahoma City	2.90	2.80	1.95	1.95
Washington-Denver	3.25	3.00	2.25	2.10

Route	Person-to-Person Day Present	Day New	Night and Sunday Present	Night and Sunday New
Chicago-Indianapolis	$1.05	$.95	$.75	$.70
Washington-New York	1.20	1.10	.90	.80
New York-Pittsburgh	1.55	1.40	1.10	1.05
Washington-Cincinnati	1.80	1.60	1.30	1.20
New York-Detroit	2.00	1.80	1.45	1.40
Washington-Chicago	2.20	2.00	1.65	1.60
Boston-Chicago	2.80	2.65	2.10	2.05
Washington-Tulsa	3.35	3.05	2.50	2.35
New York-Oklahoma City	3.85	3.75	2.90	2.90
Washington-Denver	4.25	4.00	3.25	3.10

Banks Extent Standstill Agreement With German Debtors for One Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 5—Announcement of an extension for one year of the so-called standstill agreement between American creditors and German debtors was made by Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the American committee for short-term creditors of Germany and chairman of the Manufacturers Trust Company, today.

Mr. Gibson said that American banks held German standstill obligations amounting to $31,192,000 on April 15 last and that there were unavailed credit lines totaling $1,507,000. The amount outstanding shows a reduction, he added, as compared with about this time last year, when the debt was placed at $9,545,000. Since the standstill agreement first became into effect in 1931, the reduction has amounted to $434,000,000, he said.

Germany is obligated under the extension agreement to continue to pay the interest regularly and gradually to pay off the principal.

"The terms of the new agreement are with one exception substantially the same as have existed during the past year," the announcement says. "This one exception is that one-half of the unavailed credit lines will be discontinued. That will be beneficial to American banks, in that it is customary to carry full reserve against unavailed lines.

"This one-half of the amount set aside for that purpose can now be used for other purposes or added to undivided profits. The rate applicable to the amount outstanding remains unchanged in the new agreement and averages approximately 3 per cent."

World Production Of Tin Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—World production of tin in April, 1941, is estimated at 17,000 long tons, compared with 21,900 long tons in March, 1941, according to the current issue of the Statistical Bulletin published by the Tin Research Institute.

Production for the first four months of 1941 was 73,800 tons against 67,000 in the first four months of 1940.

The exports from the countries signatory to the International Tin Agreement follow:

	Feb.	March	April
Belgian Congo	629	721	*
Bolivia	*	*	*
French Indo-China (estimated)	130	130	130
Malaya	5,081	9,398	4,508
Neth. East Indies	3,852	4,619	4,576
Nigeria	1,469	675	nil
Thailand	1,263	1,455	1,467

* Not yet available.

United States deliveries totaled 13,955 tons in April 1941, against 16,092 tons in March 1941. For the first four months of 1941, United States deliveries totaled 55,002 tons compared with 33,479 tons in the corresponding period of 1940.

Willkie Director Of Insurance Firm

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—The election of Wendell L. Willkie as a director of the Federal Insurance Co. and its subsidiary, Vigilant Insurance Co., is announced.

Federal, whose home office is in Jersey City, N. J., specializes in fire, marine and general casualty insurance.

The 1940 Republican standard bearer became a partner in the New York law firm of Miller, Owen, Otis & Bailly in April.

Court Fines Oil Concerns On Charges of Conspiracy

MADISON, Wis. (AP) — Two oil companies and four individuals were fined a total of $18,500 by Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley on charges they conspired in 1935 and 1936 to raise and fix retail gasoline prices at artificial high levels in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

The defendants, convicted at the close of a 16-week trial held in 1937-38, had been granted retrials. They changed their pleas of "not guilty" to no defense.

Charges against two individuals were dismissed on recommendation of Grant W. Kelleher, special U. S. district attorney, and the court recessed to await arrival of a seventh individual defendant.

Fines were imposed as follows: Standard Oil Company of Indiana, $5,000; Cities Service Oil Company, $5,000; Alexander Fraser, president of Shell Oil Co., $2,500; A. G. Maguire, vice president of the Wadhams division of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., $1,500: Edward J. Bullock, vice president of Standard Oil of Indiana, $2,500; Oscar J. Tuttle, sales executive of Cities Service, $2,000.

Cases against H. E. Brandli and H. O. Frueauff, both of Cities Services, were dismissed.

New Machine Expected to Revolutionize Wrapping Methods

This huge automatic wrapping machine is expected to revolutionize packaging methods in the newspaper and magazine fields. It is now in operation in Chicago after two years of research and development by the Package Machinery Co., Springfield, Mass. The machine, purchased by the Cuneo Press, Chicago, wraps 50 magazines in one bundle, can handle bundles up to 40 pounds in weight, and turns out between 20 and 25 per minute. Engineers estimate the machine will fully wrap 100,000,000 pounds, or 50,000 tons, of periodicals per year. It took over two years to design, develop, and manufacture the fourton, 16-foot machine, which is one of the most costly ever built. It is the first fully automatic machine to completely wrap—not merely band—packages of such heavy weight.

Calif. Concern Is Merged With Merrill Lynch

Banks, Huntley & Co., with offices in eight Southern California cities, has been consolidated with Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt, with some 40 offices throughout the United States, according to an announcement by Earl W. Huntley, President of Banks, Huntley. Mr. Huntley will become a resident partner of Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt in charge of all Southern California offices.

Clifford M. Washburn will continue as manager of the firm's office in the Pacific Mutual Building and Sidney B. Hook will manage the firm's municipal bond department, with headquarters in the Banks, Huntley Building. Merrill Lynch will continue to operate at both Los Angeles addresses, at least for the time being.

All eight Banks, Huntley offices will continue under the present local managers. These offices, besides that in Los Angeles, are in Long Beach, Pasadena, Santa Monica, Hollywood, Santa Ana, Pomona and San Diego.

Banks, Huntley & Co. succeeded the Security Mortgage Co. which was established in 1911 and in which Thomas W. Banks and Huntley had purchased, in 1916, an important interest. The firm was one of the original underwriters of many issues prominent in the development of California. These included Southern California Gas Co., Associated Telephone Co., West Coast Theatres, Inc., San Joaquin Light & Power Corp., Midway Gas Co. and Signal Oil & Gas Co.

Mr. Huntley is a native of Minnesota and a graduate of the University of Minnesota. He came to Los Angeles in 1913 and became identified with the Mortgage Guarantee Co. when it was first organized.

Senate Committee Urges $350,000,000 Fund to Aid Farm Tenants to Own Land

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $350,000,000 government insurance fund to aid an estimated 70,000 farm tenants in becoming land owners is recommended by the Senate Banking committee.

Legislation authorizing the government to insure mortgages on farms purchased by tenants was attached as a rider to a bill already passed by the House. This bill adds $1,100,000,000 to the present limits on home purchase mortgage insurance by the Federal Housing Administration. The present limitation is $4,000,000,000.

The FHA now insures mortgages on construction and modernization of urban homes and the proposed new program would attempt to apply the same pattern to acquisition of farms by tenants. The rural program would be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Farm Security Administration.

Instead of supplying government funds, the new program would insure re-payment of funds lent by private individuals or institutions.

Only farmers unable to obtain loans or credit elsewhere would be eligible for the mortgage insurance. County committees of farmers must approve applicants, the farms to be purchased, and other details.

Rates on insured farm mortgages would be limited to a maximum of 4 per cent plus one quarter of one per cent as a premium on insurance.

Class 1 Railroads' Earnings in April Rise Substantially

WASHINGTON (AP)—Class 1 railroads' earnings in April amounted to $52,568,880, before interest and rentals, compared with $34,120,523 in April, 1940, and $60,882,332 in April, 1930, the Association of American Railroads reported.

The April earnings were at an annual rate of 3.07 per cent on the railroads' property investment, compared with 2.01 per cent in April, 1940, and 3.61 in April, 1930.

In the first four months this year the railroads' earnings were $254,072,100, before interest and rentals, compared with $150,024,090 in the same period of 1940, and $233,942,444 in the first four months of 1930.

Earnings in the first four months this year were at an annual rate of 3.85 per cent on the railroads' property investment, compared with 2.30 per cent in the same period of 1940 and 3.51 per cent in the first five months of 1930.

Wagner Act Called 'Monkey Wrench' In Defense Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Declaring that the Wagner Act, and not public sentiment or internal conflict such as France experienced, is the monkey wrench in America's defense program, E. J. Kulas, President of Otis Steel Co., Cleveland, urged in the current issue of the magazine Steel that the act be revised "to eliminate most of the strikes that are strangling national defense production. The Wagner Act as it stands," he continued, "is an open invitation to unscrupulous union leaders to exploit the defense program for their own purposes. National defense has become a Roman holiday for initiation fees and dues."

The effect of strikes, Mr. Kulas pointed out, "is exactly the same as that of bombs and torpedoes; if a shipment, desperately needed, doesn't reach Britain in time, what difference does it make whether that shipment is sunk on the high seas or held up by a strike in an American plant?"

Mr. Kulas explained that the workings of the Wagner Act as it is now constituted and administered, ties the hands of the defense contractor to the extent that he is no even allowed to assure old employees who have been with him through the depression that he will "endeavor to operate their plants in the face of union threats to close them." Further, an employer cannot appeal to the Labor Board with any assurance of consideration of his appeals for mediation in impending labor unrest, whereas unions have full co-operation of the same Labor Board.

Recommendations for revision of the Wagner Act that will eliminate much of the present abuse, Mr. Kulas gave as follows: "Provide that advance notice of 30 days should be given before a strike can be called; require that conciliation or mediation with the aid of Federal or State services be provided for use during the "cooling-off" period; eliminate violence in picketing; require that a majority of employees contemplating strike register their strike preference by means of secret ballot, and if a strike is called without the backing of a clear majority withdrawal of benefits of the act to strikers."

Banks and Insurance Firms Hold Most Of Publicly-Marketed U. S. Securities

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury reported that leading banks and insurance companies held $27,602,000,000 of the $42,943,000,000 of publicly-marketed government securities outstanding March 31.

A survey of 6,125 banks and 775 insurance agencies showed that they owned on March 31 $645,000,000 of Treasury bills, $3,360,000,000 of Treasury notes, $19,107,000,000 of Treasury bonds, $17,000,000 of postal savings and pre-world war issues and $4,473,000,000 of government corporation securities guaranteed by the Treasury.

Russell-Miller Co. Buys St. Louis Flour Concern

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—The Russel-Miller Milling Co., of Minneapolis purchased all the outstanding capital stock of the Standard-Tilton Milling Co. of St. Louis, which operates flour mills at Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Texas. The amount of money and stock involved was not announced.

Charles G. Ireys, Russell-Miller president, said the acquisition will add 5,500 barrels a day to capacity of his company, bringing the total to 21,800 barrels daily. The company will increase its storage capacity in its elevators by 1,200,000, bushels, bringing the total to 21,900,000 bushels, and the number of its flour mills from eight to 10.

The Stanard-Tilton Co. has elevators at Alton, Dallas and Jerseyville, Ill.

The transaction, Mr. Ireys said, involves no new stock issue by Russell-Miller and no outside financing.

Securities Trading In Canada Declines

OTTAWA (CP)—International trade in securities between Canada and other countries in March continued "close to the small volume recorded in February," the Dominion Bureau of Stattistics reported.

Net sales were $900,000 compared with $1,400,000 in February "as more of the transactions were offsetting," the report said. Sales of United States securities accounted for $600,000. Sales of Canadian securities were mainly to the United States.

U. S. Debt Exceeds $48,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal debt has soared above $48,000,000,000, after a jump of $1,100,000,000 in the last 30 days.

About $500,000,000 of the rise was due to sales of defense savings bonds, but the debt went to $48,393,533,938 today after the Treasury recorded its $600,000,000 sales of regular types of bonds to banks last week.

Growth of the defense program, which has cost $5,279,603,723 since last July 1, has caused extensive borrowing by the Treasury. The current debt figure was $5,426,002,900 larger than it was when the fiscal year began last July 1.

Arthur Curtiss James

NEW YORK (AP)—Arthur Curtiss James, one of the 12 richest men in America, has passed on.

Mr. James, who inherited copper, silver, and gold mines and railroad securities from his grandfather and father, used his wealth to purchase more railroad stock until he was reputed to hold more railroad securities than any other man in the country.

His investments at one time were estimated at $350,000,000 in approximately 40,000 miles of railroad.

While the largest individual holder of Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad shares, Mr. James purchased control of the Western Pacific in 1926 which, with the Missouri Pacific, jointly controlled the Denver & Rio Grande.

He was commodore of the New York Yacht Club in 1909 and 1910.

I. T. & T. Buys Debentures, To Establish Factory

NEW YORK (AP) — Wolcott H. Pitkin, Vice-President of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., said the company had bought $7,800,000 of its 5 per cent and 4½ per cent debentures on the open market at an average of 44¾, using part of the $13,800,000 received from sale of the Rumanian Telephone Co.

Mr. Pitkin said the company planned to use part of the funds to establish a factory to make equipment needed for I. T. & T. Western Hemisphere and Shanghai properties.

Business Failures Lower

NEW YORK (AP) — Dun & Bradstreet reported a total of 221 business failures in the week ended May 29 compared with 270 in the previous week and 239 last year.

Defense Spending Jumps to New High Of $27,000,000 Day

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense spending jumped to a new peacetime high of $27,000,000 a day last month and to $836,606,782 for May.

The Treasury said the month continued the steady rise in defense spending which began last July 1. July expenditures were $177,325,479, or about a fifth of the May total.

For 11 months, defense costs aggregated $5,240,420,822, nearly half the total federal costs of $11,229,288,081. The proportion has been increasing, and lately defense costs have been approximately two-thirds of all federal expenditures.

Next year the budget bureau has estimated defense costs will total $15,500,000,000 and the total budget $22,169,000,000.

Although revenues of $6,331,203,008 in the last 11 months were far ahead of last year, the tax gain did not equal the rise in spending, and the 11 months' deficit was $4,898,085,073, compared with $3,455,692,542 a year ago. Partly due to the new defense savings campaign, the federal debt has been rising daily to new records and now is $47,720,765,723—nearly $5,000,000,000 higher than a year ago.

Excess Profits Plan Rejected By Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee has rejected the Treasury's excess profits tax plan and turned to its recommendations for increasing individual income taxes.

These recommendations, to be considered immediately, would add to present income taxes a system of surtaxes which would levy 11 per cent on the first dollar of taxable income. The present starting rate for income taxes is 4.4 per cent. Members said that consideration probably would be given to lowering the untaxable exemptions, now $800 for single persons and $2,000 for married persons.

Want Earnings as Base

In rejecting the Treasury's excess profits tax plan, which businessmen generally had opposed, the committee voted to permit corporations to continue computing excess profits taxes on the history of their previous earnings. The Treasury plan called for basing the taxes on a ratio of profits to invested capital.

The vote, kept secret officially but said by some sources to have been 20 to 4, was to retain in the proposed $3,500,000,000 tax bill "the present optional plan" of determining these taxes "with such revisions as the committee may see fit to make."

Chairman Doughton (D), of North Carolina, was said to have been among those who voted against the Treasury.

One Republican, who asked that his name not be used, asserted that the vote was kept secret because the Democratic committee majority did not wish to make public an overwhelming vote against a plan which John L. Sullivan, Assistant Treasury Secretary, had said was read by the White House before its presentation.

The present "optional plan" permits corporations to count as "excess" (1) those profits exceeding 95 per cent of their average earnings in 1936-39 or (2) 8 per cent of their currently invested capital.

Substitute Offered

As a substitute for this system, the Treasury suggested a complicated formula which would have applied the excess profits tax to all corporation profits exceeding 10 per cent of their current capital.

The committee left to future determination the matter of percentages, of both average earnings and invested capital, and the question of rates. The present rate schedule ranges from 25 to 50 per cent, while the Treasury suggested 33 to 65 per cent.

Several members said that "unquestionably" present rates would be stiffened.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 426,035
1941 volume to date 54,315,672
1940 volume to date 112,519,600

Stock Leaders Show Gains On Better Demand

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Leading stocks recorded further recoveries in today's market on the best volume in about a month.

Gains of fractions to a point were tacked on active favorites while a few isolated issues pushed up as much as 3. Demand centered mainly on scattered aircrafts, oils, coppers, utilities and specialties. Top quotations were cut near the final hour and an assortment of minus signs was in evidence. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Rising wages and prices of consumer goods generally, brokers said, tended to accentuate the idea that inflationary symptoms might become more pronounced over coming months. Helpful also was the action of the House Ways and Means Committee in tentatively ditching the Treasury's excess profits tax proposals. Cloudy war news continued to keep some buyers in the background.

Among stocks, Savage Arms, Consolidated Aircraft, Lehigh Valley Coal common and preferred, and U. S. Distributing preferred went to new tops for the year. Others getting support included Texas Corp., Sperry, Douglas Aircraft, Kennecot, U. S. Steel, American Water Works, Standard Gas preferred, Union Pacific, du Pont, and J. C. Penney.

Fajardo Sugar dipped to a new 1941 low. Motors, rubbers, and mail orders were indifferent.

In the curb, bids were forthcoming for Electric Bond & Share, Glen Alden Coal, Lehigh Coal & Navigation, Phoenix Securities, and Northern States Power "A."

Bonds Mixed

The bond market clung to a narrow range and mixed trend today.

Going into the final hour the majority of changes were in fractions and, while a few issues attracted better buying than was the case during the forenoon, declines outnumbered gains by a small percentage.

Price changes in today's bond market were mostly of the fractional variety and there were slightly more declines than advances around noon.

Rails encountered selling almost from the start of trading and, while there was scattered resistance, small losses were the rule. Among issues losing part of Wednesday's runup were Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, North Western 4¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Ahead slightly at one time or another were International Mercantile Marine 6s, Shell Union 2½s, Pere Marquette 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

U. S. Governments were mostly a little lower on both the stock exchange and over the counter. Trading was light.

Carloadings Decline In Holiday Week; 25.5 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 801,783 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended May 31, which included the Memorial Day Holiday.

This is a decrease of 64,234 cars, or 7.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 162,663 cars or 25.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 238,474 cars, or 42.3 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk	Decrease from—Last Wk	Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	339,774	29,501	+82,837
Less-than-carlot mdse	143,327	18,927	+12,888
Coal	144,507	7,371	+31,286
Grain and grain products	36,143	3,987	+8,900
Forest products	39,196	2,522	+6,933
Ore	76,745	456	+16,482
Coke	13,718	14	+4,897

+Increase.

Wheat Values Drift Lower in Chicago

CHICAGO, June 5 — (AP) — A pause in baking and milling trade activity diminished support that that buoyed wheat prices the past three days and values drifted lower today after an early fractional advance.

Losses of more than 3 cents in soybeans contributed to unsettling of the wheat pit. Many traders asserted their unwillingness to extend commitments in view of uncertainty as to how much new grain will flow into commercial channels as harvest progresses due to loan and marketing quota provisions. Crop complaints failed to exert the usual bullish influence.

Plymouth, De Soto Prices Increased

DETROIT, June 5 (AP)—Plymouth and De Soto divisions of Chrysler Corporation announced price increases today, effective immediately on various models.

Plymouth increases range from $10 to $37 and De Soto from $15 to $47.

The new prices are on a Detroit delivered basis.

Penna R. R. Shows Gain

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced its net railway operating income for April was $6,025,764, an increase of $193,222 above April for 1940. Net railway operating income for the period, Jan. 1 to April 30, 1941, was $26,271,822, an increase of $4,305,418 over the corresponding period of 1940, the statement said.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Jun 3
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	M'y26
7¾	5½	Adams Exp(.15g)	16	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅜
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jun 4
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	3	40¾	40¼	40¼	
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y19
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 4
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6	6	6	
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	M'y27
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	6	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun 4
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	•1	147½	147½	147½	+1½
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y20
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	M'y31
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
80	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	76	76	76	Jun 4
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	16	28¼	27¼	28¼	+1
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	17	17	17	M'y24
1¼	⅛	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 3
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	M'y15
55¾	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	54	53¾	54	+ ½
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	2	17	17	17	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jun 3
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun 4
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ½
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	3	79	78½	78⅝	+ ⅜
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	M'y26
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	12	28⅛	27	27	— ¾
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	6	71	70	71	+ ½
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
12⅛	9⅜	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	M'y31
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y28
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (1½g)	23	15½	14½	15½	+1
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun 4
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	6	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ¼
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2⅜	2½	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	4	35½	34⅞	35⅜	+ ¾
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	3	3	3⅛	+ ¼
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jun 3
17⅛	11¼	Am Ice	14	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	Jun 2
22½	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	5	22	21½	21½	Jun 3
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	11	11	11	11	Jun 4
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	2	12½	12½	12½	
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	83	83	83	— ½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	5	11½	11½	11½	
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4½	4½	4½	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	50	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	8	34⅝	33¾	34	+ ⅝
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	14	30	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅜
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	36	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
1157⅜	117⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	12	14	13⅞	13⅞	
7	5	Am Saf R (¾g)	3	5	5	5	
8¾	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	2	8	8	8	Jun 3
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	17	40⅜	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	1458⅜	1458⅜	1458⅜	+ ⅛
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
28½	19	Am Steel F (1½g)	2	22	21⅞	22	
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	M'y29
13½		Am Stove (.60g)	1	10	10	10	M'y26
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	19	17	15⅞	16⅞	+1⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	86¼	85	86¼	+1¼
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	M'y27
1683¼	1451½	Am T & T (9)	24	158	1563¼	1573¼	+ ¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	4	63¼	62¾	63¼	+ ¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	7	63¼	62¾	63	
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	M'y31
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	72	5	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
99⅛	89⅜	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr20
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	• 2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Jun 4
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	1	57½	57½	57½	+1½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	99	26⅜	26¼	26¼	
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	13	13	13	Jun 2
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun 2
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	2	27	27	27	
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	Jun 4
5½	4	Armour Ill	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	54	54	54	
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (½g)	6	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y22
7⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	Jun 3
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	92	92	92	Jun 3
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	18	27½	27⅛	27¼	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	1	68	68	68	— ¼
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	4	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	18¼	18	18¼	Jun 4
30	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	28	27¾	28	+ ¾
24¼	20	Atl Refining (1)	10	20¼	20	20	— ¼
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y29
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	20	49½	49½	49½	— ¾
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	61	61	61	M'y22
7½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	2	7½	7¼	7¼	
27⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	58	3⅜	3¼	3¼	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	14	14⅛	13¾	13¾	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	1	3½	3½	3½	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	12	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	1	8	8	8	
7½	6⅛	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 3
9⅞	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
247⅜	183¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	6	223⅜	22	22⅛	+ ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jun 4
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	4	25½	24½	25½	Jun 3
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y27
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	8	34¾	34½	34⅝	— ⅜
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	10	17	16¾	17	+ ½
57	56¾	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	57	57	57	+1
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	28¼	28	28¼	Jun 4
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	16	71⅝	71	71	— ½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122	Jun 4
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26	26	26	
21¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	6	20	19¾	20	+ ½
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅝
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	70	16⅜	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	2	26⅜	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	14	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	6	16⅝	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
17⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 4
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	Jun 3
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	7	4	4	4	
123⅝	83¼	Bridgeport (⅓g)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	2	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40	40	40	Jun 4
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	5	11½	10⅞	11¼	+ ½
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	20	20	20	Jun 2
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	1	24	24	24	
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	30⅜	30	30	— ¼
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	3	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅛
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y28
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	8	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	8	2½	2⅜	2½	Jun 4
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21⅜	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	3	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
11⅜	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	18½	18½	18½	
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅜	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	½	½	½	Jun 3
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry .60)	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	27	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 4
30½	22	Carpent S H 1½g	1	27½	27½	27½	Jun 2
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 3
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	12	60	58½	59½	+2¾
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	45½	45	45½	+1¼
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	5	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅜
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 3
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y22
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	6	5½	5	5½	+ ⅜
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	16	31¾	31⅜	31¾	+ ½
23⅝	23⅜	Cert-teed Prod	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	2	16½	16½	16½	M'y24
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun 3
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'y26
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	•14	36	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	•2	93½	93½	93½	+1
3	2¼	Ches Corp	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1	1	1	
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	11	3⅛	2⅞	3	Jun 4
2⅜	½	Chi Great West	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 3
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (1¼e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	13	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39	39	39	Jun 3
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 3
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 3
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y21
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	
13½	10¾	Chickasha (⅛g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun 4
2⅞	1¼	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	29	56	55½	55½	— ¼
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	4	10	9¾	10	
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	32	32	32	M'y28
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25¼	25	25	
36½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	23	36¾	35⅞	36⅜	+ ⅛
34	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	1	32¾	32½	32½	— ½
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	1	89	88¾	89	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	+ ⅜
14	11½	Colgate-P (½g)	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 4
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	19	19	19	Jun 4
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	1	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
21¾	15⅜	Col Br A (.90g)	1	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
21	15⅛	Col Br B (.90g)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jun 3
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	117	3½	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	75	74½	75	+1½
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	23½	23½	23½	M'y27
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (A)	2	74½	74	74	—1
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	5	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ½
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Jun 4
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	14	29⅜	29	29	— ⅛
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104	104	104	Jun 4
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	•2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	426	3⅜	⅛	3⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	9	53	52	52½	+1¼
30⅜	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	20	26⅛	25⅜	25⅞	+ ½
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y23
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
30⅞	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	72	31⅝	30½	31⅛	+ ⅝
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	11⅛	11	11	M'y29
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¾g)	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	37	18¾	18	18½	+ ½
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	8	99	97⅞	99	+1
3¼	½	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y19
8¼	7¼	Cons F pf (1⅞k)	1	8	8	8	
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laund (2¼)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	23	6	5⅞	6	
13⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1	1	1	M'y29
5⅛	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	24	5⅜	5	5	— ⅛
24¼	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	3	24¾	24	24	— ¼
1068⅜	1003⅜	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	1003⅜	1003⅜	1003⅜	M'y31
157⅜	121½	Container (½g)	2	137⅜	137⅜	137⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	52	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
11⅜	⅜	Cont Bak (B)	9	1⅜	¾	¾	
99⅞	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	17	101½	99⅛	101	+2¼
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	3	32	32	32	— ⅜
8¼	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun 4
398⅜	351¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	381½	381¼	381½	+ ⅜
41⅜	28⅜	Cont Motors	5	27⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
221½	173⅜	Cont O Del (1½g)	15	22	213⅜	213¾	+ ¼
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	3	14	14	14	M'y29
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53	53	53	M'y16
47½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	6	46⅜	46½	46⅝	+ ⅜
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	1	4	4	4	Jun 4
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	9	14½	14	14½	+ ½
19	15½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun 3
6¾	4⅜	Crosley Corp	11	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ½
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(¼g)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y29
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	10	12	12	12	+ ⅛
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	8	38	37⅞	38	+ ¼
98½	82

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Colombian Bonds Offered In Debt Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Republic of Colombia has announced a comprehensive plan of settlement of its outstanding 6 per cent dollar bonds and the matured coupons on this debt through an offer to bondholders of a new issue of $50,000,000 Republic of Colombia 3 per cent external sinking fund dollar bonds, according to Gabriel Turbay, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia to the United States, on behalf of Gonzalo Restrepo, Minister of Finance and Public Credit of the Republic.

The basic terms of the offer, Ambassador Turbay said, are identical with those announced on December 30, 1940, at which time the Department of State of the United States issued a press release commenting with respect to the fairness of the offer.

Terms of Offer

Under the terms of the offer, which becomes effective June 30, 1941, holders of the Republic's 6 per cent external sinking fund gold bonds, dated July 1, 1927, and due January 1, 1961, and 6 per cent external sinking fund gold bonds of 1928, due October 1, 1961, are to have the opportunity of exchanging their bonds for equal principal amounts of Republic of Colombia 3 per cent external sinking fund dollar bonds, dated as of October 1, 1940, and due October 1, 1970. The amount of bonds of the new loan available for this exchange is not to exceed an aggregate principal amount of $43,716,500.

The balance of the new loan, amounting to $6,283,500, is reserved for issuance in exchange for coupons of the 1927 loan, maturing July 1, 1935, through July 1, 1939, inclusive, and for coupons of the 1928 loan, maturing April 1, 1935, through October 1, 1939, inclusive, in an amount equal to 50 per cent of the face amount of such coupons.

With respect to 1927 bonds tendered in exchange, there will be paid, in addition, cash in an amount equal to interest at the annual rate of 3 per cent for the period from July 1, 1940, to October 1, 1940, the date of the new bonds.

Council Protests

The Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, in a statement concerning the offer, protested against its inadequacy and unfairness, giving as the reasons for its position the following:

(a) A very substantial cut in interest is provided, entirely out of line with what Colombia can do and not in consonance with her position as a credit risk;

(b) The offer discriminates against the bondholders in providing only 50 per cent interest while serving internal bonds and short-term credits in full.

The Colombian Government by its decree of July 17, 1940, has the right to stop payments if at any time economic or fiscal conditions prevent the country from promptly and completely servicing the new issue. The Council declined to give approval to three previous suggestions of this nature.

The National City Bank of New York has been designated by the Republic as exchange agent under the offer and Hallgarten & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co. as paying agents for the new loan.

Brown Co. Plans Recapitalization

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—Trustees of the Brown Company, pulp and paper concern, has filed in Federal Court here a petition asking for authority to vote stock and bonds of the company's Canadian subsidiary, Brown Corporation, for recapitalization and to effect an intercompany settlement.

Serge Semenenko, chairman of the Brown Company's reorganization managers, said Brown Corporation's prereorganization claim of $924,720 against the Brown Company would be settled at 15 cents on the dollar and that the corporation's loss on this settlement would be charged against its 1941 earnings.

Under the settlement, Bersemis Lumber Company, Brown Corporation subsidiary, would be merged with the corporation at a combined operating deficit for the corporation of $814,223 as of Dec. 31, 1940.

Luzerne County Gas Stock Is Offered

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP)—Public offering was made today of 4,021 shares of Luzerne County Gas & Electric Corp. 5¼ per cent preferred stock at $105 a share by a group headed by Drexel & Co.

The stock is part of an issue of 44,000 shares offered by the company in exchange for an equal number of outstanding $6 and $7 preferred stock, all of which is to be called for redemption.

Offering also was made of a new issue of $7,880,000 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad equipment trust certificates, due serially from 1942 to 1951 and bearing 2⅛ per cent interest. Salomon Bros. & Hutzler headed the offering group.

The issue was priced to yield from .40 of 1 per cent to 2.45 per cent, according to maturity.

Exchange Seat Off $1,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York Stock Exchange seat sold Monday at $26,000, down $1,000 from the previous transfer. Earlier in the year some sales were made as low as $20,000, a 43-year low.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s 47-43	106.18	106.18	106.18
2 2⅜s 65-60	110.23	110.23	110.23

New York City Bonds

9 3s 80	103¾	103½	103½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1.000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	51	51	51
8 Alleghany cv 5s 44	88¼	88	88
10 Alleghany cv 5s 49	75	75	75
4 Alleghany 5s 50 st	49	49	49
3 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	104	104
9 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	54¾	54⅝	54¾
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103	103	103
1 Am T & T 5½s 43			
	102 1-32	103 1-32	102 1-32
1 Am T & T 3¼s 66		108¼	108¼
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
36 At&SF 4s 95	109⅛	108⅝	109⅛
16 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	93	93	93
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	98½	98½	98½
12 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77	77	77
5 A C Line clt 4s 52	70	70	70
3 A C Line 4½s 64	65	65	65
13 A C Line 5s 45	87½	87½	87½
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	94½	94½	94½
4 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	66¾	66	66¾
9 B&O 95 st C	39¾	39¾	39¾
2 B&O 2000 st D	34	34	34
63 B&O cv 60 st	26¾	26½	26½
7 B&O 4s 48	64¾	64½	64½
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
7 B&O S W 50 st	46¼	46⅛	46¼
1 Beng & Arroo Cn 4s 51	47½	47½	47½
10 Bang & A cv 4s 51 st	47	46½	47
3 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	110¾	110¾	110¾
20 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106	106	106
2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	74½	75
2 Can Nat 5s 59 Oct	101	101	101
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	101½	101½	101½
1 Can Nat 5s 68 Jly	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Can Pac 5s 44	103¾	103½	103¾
7 Can Pac 5s 54	78¼	78	78
14 Can Pac 4½s 60	73¼	72¾	73¼
9 Can Pac 4s perp	58	58	58
11 Celanese 3s 55	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
4 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4	4	4
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	12¾	12½	12½
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 62	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
12 Cen Pac 5s 60	54¾	54	54½
51 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74½	74¼	74½
4 CRR & B of Ga 5s 42	79	79	79
2 Cen R R N J 5s 87	153¾	153¾	153¾
5 R R N J 4s 87	131½	131½	131½
5 C & O 4½s 92	129¾	129¼	129¾
7 C & O 3½s 96 D	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 C & O rfg 3½s 96E	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
21 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15⅛	14⅜	14½
1 CB & Q 4½s 77	77	77	77
5 CB & Q gen 4s 58	82½	82⅛	82¼
11 CB & Q 3½s Ill 49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	23¾	23¾	23¾
4 Chi & Erie 5s 82	114	114	114
3 Chi Gt Wt Inc 4½s 38	33½	33½	33½
9 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67	66½	66½
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	9⅛	9	9
15 CMPS & P 5s 75	9	8¾	9
21 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 CM & SP 4½s 89 MC	35¾	35¾	35¾
1 CM &2SP gen 4s 89	35½	35½	35½
2 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	15½	15½	15½
2 Chi & NW gen 5s 87	23½	23½	23½
4 Chi & NW 4¼s 87	27⅜	23⅞	23⅞
18 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	1⅞	2
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	15	15	15
1 CRI&P 4½s 52	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 CRI&P 4s 88	19¼	19½	19½
15 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	11	11	11
10 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	10	10	10
1 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	53	53	53
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 ChUnSta 3½s 63	100¼	100¼	100¼
28 Chi&WInd 4½s 62	95¼	95¼	95¼
14 CH&W Ind 4s 52	93	92⅞	93
1 Childs Co 5s 43	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Cin Un Term 3⅜s 69	113	113	113
6 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57½	57⅛	57⅛
6 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108	107⅞	108
7 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	87¼	87	87¼
12 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78⅛	78	78⅛
12 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	71	70½	70½
1 Col F&I 5s 43	105	105	105
57 Col&So 4½s 80	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	107	107	107
6 ComlMack inc 69ww	43½	43½	43½
17 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	112	111¾	112
8 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	107½	107½	107½
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105¾	105½	105½
4 Crane 2¾s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 CubaNoRy 5½s 42rct	16¾	16¼	16¾
2 Cuba R R 5s 52	21	21	21
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	20	20	20
1 Curtis Pub3 s55	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Dayton P & L 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
51 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53⅞	53¼	53¾
7 Del P & L 4¼s 69	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
13 D & R G 4s 36	13	12¾	13
5 D & R G West 5s 55	2	2	2
1 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1½	1½	1½
9 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101½	101½	101½
51 Erie rfg 5s 67	24¾	24½	24¾
46 Erie rfg 5s 75	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜
27 Erie gen lien 4s 96	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞
1 Erie cv 4s 52 A	49	49	49
10 Erie cv 4s 53 B	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
1 Erie Gene 6s 57	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Fed Lt&T 5s 42 st	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
13 Fla E Cst 5s 74	97⅜	93¼	93¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88	88	88
5 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	91⅛	91	91⅛
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100⅞	100¾	100¾
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97⅜	97½	97½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝
5 G Bay & W deb B	83¼	83¼	83¼
4 Gulf M & N 5s 50	90	90	90
2 Gulf M & N 5½s 50	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	71	71	717
5 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	47	47	47
10 Harlem Riv & P 4s 54	83¾	83¾	84
3 Hocky V 4½s 99	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
1 Housatonic 5s 37	63	63	63
30 Hudson Coal 5s62A	39⅝	39	39⅛
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44½	44½	44½
4 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	9⅞	9¾	9¾
47 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102½	102¼	102½
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	45¾	45¼	45¾
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	44¾	44⅜	44⅜
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45	45	45
16 Ill Cen 4s 66	46⅜	46¼	46½
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	54	53¾	54
34 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	50¼	50	50
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45⅝	45½	45½
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13	12⅞	12⅞
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	40½	40¼	40½
11 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	83⅜	83¼	83¼
1 Int Paper 6s '55	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
20 Int T&T 4½s '52	43½	43¼	43¼
36 Int T&T 5s '55	45¾	45½	45¾
2 James P&Clea 4s '59	54	54	54
2 Jones&LaughSt3¼s'61	98	98	98
3 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	41	41	41
1 K C South 5s '50	73½	73½	73½
1 K S South 3s '50	68½	68½	68½
1 K C Term 4s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Kresge Found 3s '50	104	104	104
5 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	59	59	59
6 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	63	62	63
14 Lac Gas 5½s '53	65¼	65	65
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	64	64	64
2 Lac Gas 5s '42	97	96⅞	97
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	69⅜	69½	69½
3 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	48	48	48
5 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	48¾	48¾	48¾
9 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	33¾	33½	33¾
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30¼	29½	30¼
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	28½	28½	28½
32 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27¾	27	27¾
1 Leh Val Term 5s '51	54½	54½	54½
1 Loews 3½s '46	105	105	105
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	86½	86½	86½
14 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
6 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98¾	98½	98½
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	92	92	92
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
3 Louis & N 3½s '50 A	104½	104½	104½
1 Maine Cen 4s '45 -	79½	79½	79½
5 Maine Cen 4½s'60	51½	51½	51½
3 Manati Sug 4s '57	33	33	33
4 Market St Ry 5s '45 st	78	78	78
14 McK&s&Rob 5½s '50	113½	113½	113½
4 Mich Cen 3½s '52	97	97	97
1 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	21¼	21¼	21¼
7 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
32 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	29⅜	29½	29⅝
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	12	12	12
11 M-K-T 4½s '78	26½	26¼	26½
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	36½	36½	36½
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
51 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	22½	22¼	22½
34 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22½	22	22½
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	2	2
1 Mon W Pa Pub S 6s '65	112	112	112
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	106½	106½	106½
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	40¼	40¼	40⅝
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	35¾	35½	35¾
9 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	39¾	39¼	39¾
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	104½	104½	104½
24 Nat Distill 3¼s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 Natl Steel 3s '65	104	103⅝	104
3 N Eng RR 5s '45	54½	54	54½
2 N Eng RR 4s '45	54	54	54
4 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123¾	122¾	123¾
19 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108	108	108
5 NO Tex & M 5½s '54	42½	42½	42½
17 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64⅜	64	64½
50 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58½	58⅛	58½
8 NYC cn 4s '98	62¼	61¾	61¾
6 NYC 3¾s '46	93¾	93½	93¾
31 NYC cv 3¼s '52	61⅜	61	61¼
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98 reg	62¼	62¼	62¼
7 NY Chi & St L 6s '41	99⅛	99	99
1 NY Chi & St L 5½s '74A	74¾	74¾	74¾
38 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	62⅝	62¼	62⅝
5 NY Chi & St L 4s '46	92½	92	92
2 NY Connect 3½s '65	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 NY Dock cv 5s '47	70	69	70
10 NY Dock Co 4s '51	60¼	60¼	60¼
5 NY G El H&P 5s '48	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
10 NY Lack & W 4½s '73	58⅝	58¼	58⅝
11 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	26	25¾	26
6 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	4½	4⅜	4⅜
39 NYNH&H 4½s 67	24½	24¼	24¼
4 NYNH&H 4s 57	5¾	5¾	5¾
4 NYNH&H 3½s 47	22	22	22
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	22	22	22
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	22	22	22
54 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	6	5½	5⅞
4 NY Steam 3½s 63	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
2 NiagShcv 5½s 50	103⅝	103½	103½
6 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41 ct	100	100	100
2 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛
6 NorfSou 5s 61 A	21	21	21
17 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	21⅛	20⅞	21
1 Norf&W 4s 96	126½	126½	126½
6 NorAmCo 4s 59	104⅛	104	104
19 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66⅞	66⅝	66⅞
3 NorPac 5s 2074C	58¾	58⅝	58¾
4 NorPac 4½s 2047	53¾	53⅜	53¾
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	76	75⅞	75⅞
8 NorPac 3s 2047	43¾	43¾	43¾
9 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110	109¾	110
2 Oklahm G&E 3¾s 66	109	109	109
1 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	113¾	113¾	113¾
6 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	79⅛	79	79
6 PacGas&El 3½s 66	109	109	109
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 PacGas&El 4s 64	112	112	112
2 Pac T&T 3½s 66C	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Panhandle E Pl 3s 60	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	43	43	43
25 Pen Co 4s'63	105½	105½	105½
3 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	109	108½	108½
4 Pen RR gen 5s'66	113¼	113¼	113¼
10 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	106	105¾	105¾
19 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93⅞	93¾	93⅞
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	102¼	102	102
10 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	102½	102⅜	102½
1 Pen RR 4s'48 st	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
4 Pen RR 3¾s'70	96¾	96¼	96¼
21 Pen RR 3¼s'52	90⅛	90	90⅛
2 Peoria & East 4s '60	46	46	46
6 Pere Marq 5s'56	78	77¾	77¾
11 Pere Marq 4½s'80	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Pere Marq 4s'56	65	65	65
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	107½	107½	107½
7 Phila Co 5s'67	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Phila Elec 3½s'67	110¼	110¼	110¼
36 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
74 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	23¼	22⅝	23⅛
6 Phillips Pet 1¾s'51	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 PCC & St L 4½s'77	103½	103½	103½
1 PCC & S L 4½s'42 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Pitt Steel 4½s'50	99½	99½	99½
6 Pere Marq 5s'56	78	77¾	77¾
11 Port Gen El 4½s 60	82⅝	82	82⅜
2 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s 68	111	111	111
2 PubEvc No Ill 3½s 68	109⅜	109½	109½
2 Readg 4½s 97 A	82⅜	82½	82½
4 Readg 4½s 97 B	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
14 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	104½	104⅜	104½
9 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Republic2Steel 4½s 56	104	104	104
9 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	98¼	98⅛	98¼
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	70⅞	70¾	70⅞
6 StLPub Svc 5s 59	74½	74½	74½
8 St L&SF 4½s 78	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜
5 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 St L SW rfg 5s 89	16¾	16¾	16¾
6 St L SW 1st 4s 89	75	74½	75
2 StP&KC ShL4½s41	83¾	83¾	83¾
4 Sa&AA Pass 4s 43	95	95	95
6 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6½	6½	6½
10 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	5½	5½	5½
5 Sea All Fla 6s 35 A ct	3	3¼	3¼
26 Shell Un 2½s 54	97¾	97⅜	97¾
2 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105¾	105¾	105¾
31 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¼	52	52
30 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¼	51¾	52
51 So Pac 4½s 69	52	51⅞	52
25 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66½	66⅛	66⅜
15 So Pac cit 4s 49	49¼	49	49¼
10 So Pac 3¾s 46	66⅝	66	66⅜
27 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54¾	54½	54½
1 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	84½	84¼	84½
4 South Ry 6½s 56	85½	85½	85½
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	81¾	80⅝	80⅝
24 South hRy gen 4s 56	61¾	61¼	61¾
2 South Ry Mem 5s 96	84	84	84
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111½	111½	111½
3 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	107	107	107
10 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	101	101	101
25 Tex Corp 3s 65	105½	105	105½
3 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	104	104	104
7 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	72½	72	72½
3 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
1 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	101½	101½	101½
10 Third Ave aj 5s 60	10¼	10	10¼
18 Third Ave 4s 60	51	49	50¼
6 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅜	111¼	111¼
4 Un Pac 3½s 80	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	86	85⅞	86
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	103	103	103
10 Utah P & L 5s '44	103½	103	103
1 Va Ir C & C 5s '49	58	58	58
1 Va & SW cn 5s '58	72	72	72
10 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	108⅜	108½	108½
4 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	113¼	113¼	113¼
5 Wabash 4½s '78C	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 WabashDet¼Shlbs '41	61	61	61
1 Walwrth 4s '55	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 Warren Bros 6s '41	57	57	57
1 West Pen P 5s '63E	112	112	112
1 West Chore 4s '2361	51½	51½	51½
1 Westn Md 5½s '77A	102¼	102	102
4 Westn Md 4s '52	92¼	92	92⅛
2 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	24¾	24¾	24¾
8 Western Un 5s '51	80⅜	80¼	80⅜
4 Western Un 5s '60	79¾	79	79¾
15 Western Un 4½s '50	76	75¾	76
15 Wheel Stl 3½s '66	93	93	93
6 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102½	102½	102½
9 Young S & T 3¼s '60	101	100¾	100¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s'45 D	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 Antioquia 2d 7s'57	7½	7½	7½
1 Antwerp 5s'58 wd	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	59¼	59⅛	59⅛
1 Australia 4½s'56	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Berlin City 6s'58 wd	17	17	17
1 Berl City El 6½s'59	17	17	17
5 Brazil 8s'41	20¼	20¼	20¼
6 Brazil 6½s' '26-57	17¼	17¼	17¼
15 Brazil 6½s '27-57	17¼	17¼	17¼
6 Buen A 4½s'77	46¼	45¾	46⅛
6 Canada 5s'52	101½	101⅜	101⅜
6 Canada 4s'60	97¾	97½	97¾
5 Canada 2½s'45	94	94	94
10 Chile MtBk6¾s'61 asd	10	10	10
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61	11¼	11¼	11¼
20 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Chile 6s 62	12	12	12
6 Chile 6s 63 asd	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
22 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	36½	36	36½
31 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	36½	36	36⅝
2 Copen 5s 52 wd	31½	31½	31½
1 Copen 4½s 53 wd	31½	31½	31½
1 Cuba 5½s 45	88	88	88
1 Cuba 5s (1914) 49A	103	103	103
7 Cuba 4½s 77	62¾	62⅛	62⅛
3 Den 6s 42 wd	61½	61½	61½
59 Ger Gov 5½s 65	7¼	7¼	7½
34 Ger Gov 5 5½s 65 unst	5¼	5	5
5 Ger Govt 7s 49	9⅞	9¾	9¾
69 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22⅜	22	22⅜
4 Hung Munic 7s '46	6	6	6
3 Japan 5½s '54	65	64¾	64¾
4 Japan 5½s 65	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
20 Mex 6s asd '33	5½	5⅜	5⅜
15 Mex Irr 4½s '43 asd	5⅜	5¼	5¼
1 N Sou Wales 5s '57	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Norway 6s '43 wd	58¾	58¾	58¾
36 Orient Dev 5½s '53	42	41½

Roosevelt Urges Action On St. Lawrence Waterway

Continued from Page 1

better count on a long war and that to count on anything else would be wishfully toying with the country's security.

"I should like to agree," he wrote in his message, "with the people who say that the country's danger will be over sooner than that—sooner than four years—but the course of world events gives no such assurances; and we have no right to take chances with national safety."

Important to Future

He concluded by saying that he knew of no single project of this nature more important "to this country's future in peace or war."

Legislation to give effect to the President's message, carrying out as it does the Canadian-American agreement already reached for the co-operative development and utilization of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River basin, is already before Congress. It was introduced by Representative Joseph J. Mansfield (D), of Texas, Chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee.

The bill and the message will evoke a considerable contest and approval of the project is by no means certain. The prospect for the Administration is, however, very much better since it comes before Congress as a domestic Act rather than as a treaty: the form in which it was rejected in 1934 by 12 votes short of the required two thirds, although it won four votes above a majority.

Cost Is $266,170,000

The bill itself provides for both navigation and power at an estimated cost of $266,170,000, the principal part of which would be borne by the American Government.

It was on March 21 of this year that Canada and the United States concluded an agreement for this common undertaking, the provisions of the agreement, which are now embodied in the Mansfield Administration-sponsored bill, contingent upon the favorable action of the legislatures of the two countries.

Prior to the conclusion of the agreement representatives of the two Governments over a period of several years engaged in a series of preliminary conversations. Shortly after the involvement of Canada in the war and the inauguration of the defense program in the United States, President Roosevelt on Oct. 6, 1940, allocated $1,000,000 for preliminary engineering surveys, borings and plans. These studies, it is understood, have nearly reached their completion.

New Construction

Plans agreed upon by the United States and Canada call for certain new construction, chiefly dams and locks, on the upper St. Lawrence River between Lake Ontario and Montreal, and the improvement of other navigation facilities at several points.

The major construction is to take place in a 48-mile stretch of the river commonly designated as the International Rapids section. In addition, the vast hydroelectric power resources of the International Rapids will be developed by the construction of the necessary works and power houses in the lower reaches of the rapids, at Barnhart Island, between Cornwall, Ontario, and Massena, New York.

Navigation facilities will complete the deep-water artery from Montreal to the head of the Lakes, a distance of approximately 1,300 miles.

All channels in the esaway will have a minimum depth of 27 feet. At completion there will be a total of 16 locks from the mouth of the river to the head of the Lakes. Eight of these locks, however, are already built an din operation at the Welland Canal, which bypasses Niagara Falls and which was put into operation by Canada; a dam and three locks in the International Rapids section of the River will be undertaken by the United States under the terms of the agreement; Canada will undertake the construction of the remaining necessary channels and locks at the Soulanges and Lachine Rapids.

St. Lawrence Survey

Studies of the St. Lawrence survey state that the seaway when put into operation will accommodate a large percentage of the world's fleet, and will permit the passage of all types of naval vessels with the exception of aircraft carriers and battleships.

The Commerce Department's studies show that 71 per cent of all the world freighters in service as of Dec. 31, 1939, and 59 per cent of their gross tonnage will be able to utilize the seaway. It will accommodate 65 per cent of American merchant ships or 56 per cent of United States freighter gross tonnage.

Construction costs of the project are to be borne jointly by Canada and the United States. Canada will be credited with expenditures already made, principally for expenditures on the Welland Canal. The total cost for the construction at the International Rapids section of both navigation and power facilities is estimated at $266,000,000. Items totaling an estimated $60,000,000 are to be borne by Canada; should the State of New York manage and market the power, as was the case in a previous plan, it is estimated that the State Government will bear the cost of the construction up to a figure somewhat in excess of $90,000,000.

Wth these subtractions the total cost of construction to the Federal Government will be approximately $116,000,000. Current estimate for relatively minor improvements in connection with the project as a whole, other than at the international rapids, are not yet available, but previous estimates placed the cost of these improvements at roughly $50,000,000. The costs for minor improvements in the Canadian section of the river, and to be borne by Canada, are not yet available.

An indication of the size of the proposed power development is to be gained by comparison with overating hydroelectric plants in the United States. The combined generating capacity of the Canadian-American development in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence will be 2,200,000 horsepower, or appriximately 1,650,000 kilowatts. The Tennessee Valley development will by the end of 1942 produce 1,560,000 kw. of electrical energy. Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River will produce, at completion, approximately 1,944,000 kw.

Located in an area in which many strategic metals and alloys, principally aluminum, are produced or fabricated, the St. Lawrence project is conceived to supply cheap hydroelectric power to these rapidly expanding and highly important defense industries.

Hughes to Retire to Books

(Continued from Page 13)

one instance a lawyer asked him to study a case and answer "yes" or "no" as to whether there were good grounds for legal proceedings. The client reputedly paid a sum in five figures for one word: "No."

The lucrative corporation practice of these years formed the basis for various objections by progressive Senators, including Borah, Norris, Wheeler, Walsh, Black, and Hiram Johnson, to his confirmation when nominated by President Hoover to be Chief Justice as successor to William Howard Taft. Last year Senator Walter F. George of Georgia was quoted as saying, "The record of the Court under Chief Justice Hughes has clearly demonstrated that we were entirely wrong. . . . He will rank as one of the great Chief Justices."

One tabulation of this record shows him to have voted with the "liberals" of the Court in 18 out of 27 decisions affecting a wide range of social legislation, and in five of these cases his was the deciding vote. He is credited by some observers with having taken much of the wind out of the sails of the "court packing" attempt by the Roosevelt Administration in 1937. Whereas the Court previously had invalidated the National Industrial Recovery Act and the first Agricultural Adjustment Act, Mr. Hughes apparently induced Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts to join him in sustaining the validity of a number of New Deal measures, including the National Labor Relations Act and part of the Social Security Act.

Power of Moral Force

The Chief Justice, however, kept the Court carefully aloof from any political discussion of the President's measure to add six new Justices or force retirements. He effectively disposed of one phase of the argument by writing in a letter to the Senate Judiciary Committee that:

"An increase in the number of Justices of the Supreme Court, apart from any question of policy, which I do not discuss, would not promote the efficiency of the Court."

That he knew how to weigh delicately the effect of words was illustrated two years later when at the ceremonies commemorating the 150th anniversary of the First Congress he drew a significant round of applause by saying to the two Houses in the presence of the President that:

"Notwithstanding expansion of territory, enormous increase in population and profound economic changes, despite direct attack and subversive influences, there is every indication that the vastly preponderant sentiment of the American people is that our form of government shall be preserved."

The fact that one man could influence so profoundly and in so many ways the currents of a Nation is an indication not only of intellectual capacity but also of the effect moral force can have in modern society. For while Mr. Hughes did not elect to follow the career of his father as a theologian, he has shown always the influence of his boyhood religious background through a rigorous ethical code for himself, a zeal for reform in public service, and a sustained attachment to his father's faith. He is a member of the Calvary Baptist Church in Washington.

He once gave this definition of Christianity:

"To have courage without pugnacity, to have conviction without bigotry, to have charity without condescension, to have faith without credulity, to have love of humanity without mere sentimentality, to have meekness with power and emotion with sanity—that is Christianity."

Three-Year Courses At William and Mary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — The College of William and Mary, through its committee on national defense, has made provision whereby students may complete their degree requirements in three years and summer school instead of four years, to meet the needs of students who desire to complete their collegiate work before being drafted for military service.

Since the college conducts a regular summer session of nine weeks in which students can normally secure nine semester hours of credit, the new plan involves only a simple modification of the regular program, to allow qualified students to carry slightly heavier programs of courses through the winter and summer sessions.

Army Moves Point to Force Of 2,800,000

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The surprise disclosure that the Army was rushing a new billion-dollar camp-construction program led informed legislators to believe today that the War Department had decided to increase the field forces to 2,800,000 men, or double their present strength.

One member of Congress with close War Department connections said the new camp program meant "that the international situation is such that it has been deemed wise to prepare for this new emergency that may be approaching our shores."

The first intimation that the program was under way came from the Army's Construction Quartermaster, Brig. Gen. Brehon Somervell, during testimony before a House military subcommittee June 4. He was very laconic, however.

Within the previous 24 hours, he told the committee, he had received orders to rush the award of contracts for construction work totaling "about $1,000,000,000." Declining to provide details, he explained that "in some respects these things are military secrets."

The question of new Army camps has been under War Department consideration for some time, it was understood, because of the possibility that changing world conditions might suddenly require the housing of additional troops.

Realizing this, Congress provided $15,000,000 for preliminary work some time ago with the idea of avoiding the errors and high cost encountered in the original $800,000,000 camp construction program. The Army, accordingly, has been surveying likely sites for 28 new cantonments and it said that 11 locations definitely had been selected thus far.

Construction of 28 new camps would increase the capacity of the Army's housing facilities to approximately 3,000,000 troops. If augmentation of the Army is necessary, the plan of the High Command is to make the first increase to 2,800,000 men.

Ohio State to Train Women Technicians

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 5 (AP)—Young women who'd rather figure the mysteries of a slide rule than pound a typewriter now are going to get their chance to fill technical vacancies in industrial plants.

Ohio State University, announcing that under Government sponsorship it would train free 350 women and men in the fundamentals of engineering, reported numerous requests from industries for women trained along technical lines.

Ohio State's course will be conducted in two sections: One for graduates of non-engineering colleges and the other for recent high school graduates who do not plan to attend college. Students will be required to pay only their living expenses.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MALE counselor, co-ed. camp, immediate; state qualifications, experience. Tel. Rep. 9-4792. 84-74 169th Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

SOY BEANS wanted from shipping points in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and upstate New York State in car-lot quantities or larger; dealers only. BENJAMIN GERKS, Bean Merchant, Rochester, N. Y.

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CENTURY-OLD mahogany parlor set, interesting historical associations. Address Octogenarian, 6 Dexter Row, Thompson Sq., Charlestown. No dealers. Cha 9784.

ANTIQUES WANTED

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APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Modern 3-rm. furn. apt., Steinway, Fieldston section; southeast exposure, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; free parking space; convenient subways; sublet summer $60 monthly. Stanley, TE. 4445 Post Road, Kingsbridge 6-1027.

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N. Y. C., CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65 (66th St.)—Attractive penthouse, living room, bedroom, small kitchen, ample terrace, facing park; $1900. Brett, Wyckoff, Potter, Hamilton, Inc., EL. 5-6900, ALLISON.

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CAMPS AND COTTAGES

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

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HILL REGISTRY FOR NURSES (AGENCY) We furnish trained or practical nurses, serving by hour, day, week. 605 W. 113th St., N. Y. C. Phone UN. 4-9136.

PLAZA PERSONNEL SERVICE
100 WEST 42ND ST., N. Y. C., ROOM 711
We have several openings with A-1 firms for secretaries, stenographers, bookkeepers, machine operators, typists, clerks and office boys; salaries range from $15 to $35.

FACTORY PROPERTY

BUILDING, spur track, Boston; 200,000 sq. ft. floor area; will sell low. ALBERT W. GURNEY, 53 State St., Boston.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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WANTED—Couple: Chauffeur-butler and cook-housemaid; reliable, capable taking charge; bachelor; salary $125.00; N. Y. C. Write Box R-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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SUITCASE and overnight bag, initialed K. T. D. and H. R. Daniels, lost on Norway Street; reward. Box M-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

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13
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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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TEMPLE HAT SHOP
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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK
Colored flowered cotton and rayon gowns, $1.00 to $1.95
Bodice top crepe and satin slips, $1.95

J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St., South Norwalk
A Fitting Gift
For Father's Day
BOSTONIAN SHOES
For Men
Arnold's Exclusive Styles
$5.45 to $7.95
ARNOLD'S BOOT SHOP
64 Wall St., Norwalk, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7538 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
Tel. 3-6846

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

DE BRUYCKER'S
168 Bedford St.
Quality Baked Products
New Specials Daily
Tel. 4-3330

TROPI-TEX
A regular Business Suit that Weighs only 43 ounces. $27.50
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC
EST. 1892 STAMFORD, CONN.

GEORGE SARVINAS, Inc.
Furriers Exclusive
FUR STORAGE
CLEANING and GLAZING
RESTYLING and REPAIRING
Telephone 3-5605
30 Park Row, Stamford, Conn.

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

GRAND CENTRAL MARKET
37 Atlantic Street
Fresh Sea Food Daily
Tel. 4-6126

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our Notion Department
has won a reputation for dependability of many years standing
Dependable Notions
always to be found here at reasonable prices.

BUY NOW!
no down payment—no payments until Oct. 1st. Save on plumbing and heating.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street

Get Out in the Sun!
Our Dress Department now has a complete stock of Women's and Misses' SLACKS—SLACK SETS, and BATHING SUITS. All so practical—yet so inexpensively priced.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

PIERPONT'S DAIRY
152 DELAWARE AVENUE
Dial 3-8880—3-8881
Natural and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Waterbury's only Certified Milk Dealer

Graduation Ensembles
Blue suits with two blue trousers or with one blue and one white flannel trouser ..... $15.00 and more

ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 South Main Street Phone 4-4822
You will just love our complete collection of cotton dresses and play clothes—fresh as the country air—and as clean and cool as spring water.
Priced $3.98 to $16.98. Sizes 10-42
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

June Musler Liebeskind's Anniversary Month of Sales
Since 1897
Musler Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Graduation and Wedding Gifts
Fine Jewelry and Silverware
W. E. PIERPONT
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Mahogany and Maple
PERIOD FURNITURE
for every room in the home
Custom made BEDDING
WM. P. STEIN CO.
225-227 W. Saratoga Street Lex. 3386
Br. 31 E. North Avenue Ver 4499

Only at Oscar Caplan & Sons
Original Designs plus Experienced Craftsmanship by "Jewelers at the Bench Since 1905"
Oscar Caplan & Sons
207 WEST SARATOGA STREET
Jewelers at the Bench Since 1905

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

There's nothing so satisfying to the home-maker as good, dependable laundering. Killip offers several services, including Damp Wash and Finished Work, that fit every purse. You'll like Killip laundering . . . everyone else does! Why not phone 5-3311 and try it?

Get the Killip Quality Laundering Company

Complete Line
SUMMER SHOES
All White and Combinations
$6.75 to $10.50
W. G. GRISWOLD
21 Steuben St. Phone 4-6814

Hoag & Taylor
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street
STRAW HAT TIME
Plain and Fancy Braids, $1.95 up

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

SPORTSWEAR
for Men and Boys
McMANUS and RILEY
49 State Street

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

Jacques & Rene
HAIR STYLISTS
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State St. Dial 5-5515

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"
NO ORDER TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE

Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET 3-4258 3-4259

EMPIRE SHOE REBUILDERS
538 BROADWAY
• *A Shop of Many Services* •
Shoes rebuilt or dyed. Zippers and Luggage Repaired. Ladies' and Men's Hats Cleaned and Blocked
Work Called For and Delivered Tel. 5-8067

WHITNEY'S
exclusively in Albany gives you the convenience of
CHARGA-PLATE
with your charge account
CREDIT OFFICE—5th FLOOR

Pewter Pitcher Coffee Shop
215 Lark Street
Luncheon and Dinner
• Closed Sundays and Holidays •

AUBURN

FRED RONDINA
1941 'Norge' 124.95
and up
also used refrigerators, in good condition, as low as $25
60 State St. Phone 2730

Specialists in Wedding Flowers and Decorations
PRESTON'S FLOWERS
28 Genesee St. Phone 801

BINGHAMTON

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
845-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2549

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vacation Footwear
Our stocks are complete with every variety of shoe for play, sports or camp
White, colors and combinations of colors
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court St.

June Brides and Graduates
have always valued highly gifts received from this store. There are so many practical, useful and decorative presents that may be chosen from our carefully selected stocks. Gift Shop on Main Floor—Furniture and Lamps, Fourth Floor—House Furnishings in Basement.
at McLEAN'S

Outdoor Furniture
Newest in wood, steel, iron and plastic furniture for your porch, lawn or garden.
THE FAIR STORE

Most for Your Money in the
NEW 1941 COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
174 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

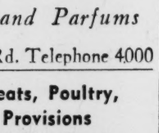
To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

Tel. 1246—1247 Free Delivery Prompt Service
Mac's Grocery
FANCY GROCERIES FRUITS and VEGETABLES
112 KRAFT AVENUE

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 Fourth St. 562 Main St.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y. New Rochelle, N. Y.

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154



Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0310

NEILSEN'S
Frozen Fancies for the Bridal Party
95 Pondfield Road, Bronxville

BUFFALO

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St. Un. 6600

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in **FLOWERS** at All Times
Telephones WA 3545—WA 4600

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

BUFFALO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $12.25
$1 Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
Give and Redeem
S. & H. Green Stamps
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW TURBANWAV
and other types of
Permanent Waving

***The Dawn* BEAUTY SHOPPE**
Mabel Rath Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

BOUQUETS
For June Brides and Graduates
Delivered with your Personal Card
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

GRETCHEN BEAUTY SALON
Hair Stylists
Newest Trend Adapted to Individual Needs
143 Bidwell Parkway Lincoln 6166
Open Wednesday and Friday Evenings

CORTLAND

G. H. WILTSIE
CORTLAND, NEW YORK
A department store which strives to live up to its ideal of quality merchandise and friendly service.
(It pays to buy quality)

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Complete Line of Building Materials
43 E. Court St. Cortland — Phone Homer or Cortland 52 — Grove St. Homer

ELMIRA

Quality Jewelers
GIFTS
GRADUATION WEDDINGS
DEISTER & BUTLER, Inc.
119 N. MAIN STREET

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

"KAY DUNHILL"
Summer Frocks
ARGERSINGER'S

AWNINGS
"Taylor made"
Estimates and samples furnished
N. A. TAYLOR CO.
40 Bleecker St. Phone 2330-J

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

VACATION CLOTHES
If you're out for comfort this season look for Sport Togs at
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

ITHACA

HERRON'S
Shoes for all the family
X-Ray Shoe Fitting
138 East State St. Ithaca, N. Y.

Spring is Decorating Time
For Wall Papers, Paints, Linoleums, Shades and Blinds, patronize
R. F. SMITH'S
122 West State Street

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATERS GROCERS
111 East State Street Phone 2761

PACKARD
Sales and Service
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
"MEL" COMFORT
SENECA ST. GARAGE
309 E. Seneca Street Tel. 2505

It's a Beauty!
1941 FRIGIDAIRE
at
Rothschild's

JAMESTOWN

Gifts for Graduates
Watches, Jewelry, Silverware
E. F. BASSETT
302 N. Main St.

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

LINCOLN MEAT MARKET
2876 Delaware Avenue (between the Banks)
We dress our own poultry
Delivery Service DE 5800

H. A. BOLDT
Paints and Wallpaper
Boldt's Cleaner
2823 Delaware Ave. Phone Ri. 4376

2874 Delaware **KRAUS, Inc.** Kenmore, N. Y.

Gifts for Dad
formerly Kenmore Haberdashery, Inc.

LARCHMONT

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
1921 PALMER AVENUE
1931 PALMER AVENUE

B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his adver-

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3
Coupon

NEW YORK
Long Island

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

DOUGLASTON

Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

P. N. BRUNING
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Quality Groceries—Fruits Vegetables
We strive to please
244-04 NORTHERN BOULEVARD Bayside 9-1571—1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Far Rockaway 7-2730

CROSSWAYS STORES, Inc.
Cleaners—Tailors—Furriers
We Specialize in Genuine Re-Weaving
1904 Mott Avenue
Branch 2125 Mott Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

For the
"Bride and Graduate"
Wedding Decorations—Bouquets Cut Flowers—Corsages
Dalsimer
Far Rockaway Cedarhurst Rockaway Park

FAR ROCKAWAY
Lawrence

"Fix-Up—Paint-Up"
CEDARHURST 5366
C. M. Luther
ARTISTIC FURNITURE PAINTING
CABINET WORK AND POLISHING
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7658-J, Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 8-9.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN KALI-STEN-IKS BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

TWEEDS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
Manhattan Shirts Knox Hats
37-05 Main Street Ind. 3-2130

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills nd Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

NEW YORK
Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture Reupholstering—Draperies Slip Covers
8715 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3868

FREEPORT

Gustave
HAIR DRESSING
Home of Permanent Waves
"Air Cooled for Your Comfort"
31 West Merrick Rd. Ph. Free. 5875

DANZIGER
70 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
VACATION LUGGAGE
JANTZEN SWIM SUITS
SPORTING GOODS

VIEBROCK'S
40 So. Main St. Freeport, L. I.
Specializing in Ice Cream Scoops for Parties and Outings
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service

GREAT NECK

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing.
778 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

Millincourt CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed, 65c per pound.
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

MURPHY'S
Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

PHONE GREAT NECK 4482
ZENITH MOTOR SALES, Inc.
SALES—SERVICE
Renewed Guaranteed Used Cars
16 CUTTER MILL ROAD

Creative Decorators
Custom Made Slip Covers, Color Fast and Washable Fabrics, Twills, Gabardines, Glo-Sheens
3 pieces $29.95
SAMPLES ON REQUEST
114 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 755

HEMPSTEAD

SALE
Complete Line of Rugs and Carpets. Bigelow Carpets, Simmons Bedding, Kroehler Living Room Pieces.
FREE INTERIOR DECORATION SERVICE
Albert's Furniture Co., Inc.
267 Front Street

Sarka Jewelry Co.
Reliable Cash and Credit Jewelers
Graduation and Wedding Gifts
58 Main St. Hempstead, N. Y.
33 E. Main St. Patchogue, N. Y.
EST. 1914

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

Refrigerators Oil Burners
Petersen Storage Battery Co., Inc.
334 Fulton Ave. Ph. Hemp. 748
Complete Automotive Service — Official Car and House Radio Service

JOSEPH HUSNIK
Certified Watchmaker
Watches—Clocks—Diamonds
Jewelry—Engraving
Graduation and Wedding Gifts
320 FRONT STREET, HEMPSTEAD

HAM HAZELTON
TYDOL SERVICE STATION
383 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD 6734

NEW YORK
Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

STUDEBAKER
Sales—Service Parts
Tels. Hempstead 6100 Floral Park 6110
TRUELSON MOTORS
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq.

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

HUNTINGTON

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327, 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Call and Deliver — Phone HAvemeyer 9-2277
TOWN & COUNTRY CLEANERS
All Work Done on Premises
3-Hour Service
Suits and Plain Dresses 50c up
24-10 37th Avenue 69-08 Roosevelt Ave.

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING PACKING
37-60, 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS 40-34 82nd Street Opposite Jackson Theatre HA. 4-8310

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
SLIP COVERS, UPHOLSTERING
79-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-5290 80-28 37th Avenue

EUNICE
Millinery Shops
83 St. and Roosevelt Ave., Jackson Hts.
45-26 46th Street, Sunnyside
37-26 Junction Boulevard, Corona

JAMAICA

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
• NORGE • KELVINATOR
• G. E. • PHILCO
• FRIGIDAIRE • CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-2755

LOUIS
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready made hats $1.85 and up
Hats made to order

J. KURTZ & SONS
Established 1870
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS
APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-2080
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles.

NEW YORK
Long Island

JAMAICA
(Continued)

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
93-02 183rd Street Hollis 8-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

LITTLE NECK

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

ADLON HAIRDRESSERS

Custom Permanent Waving
255-08 No. Boulevard Phone Bayside 9-4948

LYNBROOK

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

For Fun
"Under the Sun"
Children's Sun Suits from 59c
Boy's Slack Sets from $1.98
I. Jacobson & Son
21-23 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, L. I.

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 858

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 806 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

Queens Corset Shoppe
215-31 Jamaica Avenue
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED U. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ra 5-8181

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 8-8028
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 8-3228

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir 7-8153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIFTS GALORE AT RUMMEL'S
Bridal Gifts
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
Silverware
E. D. RUMMEL
116-19 Jamaica Ave.

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0090

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Martin A. Meyer, Jr., Co.
Devoe House Paint
Picture Framing
Myrtle Ave., Corner 117th St.
Tel. VIrginia 9-1966

WHITE $1.85 HATS up

The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th Street
Virginia 7-5656

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue, corner 110th Street

A. Dahmen

Flowers for All Occasions
115-14 Jamaica Ave.
Vir. 9-9497

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

Walk-Over

CABANA
1941 Cabana
Blue or Black
Other Walk-Overs from $6.95 up
X-Ray Fitting
TOLLEYS
$8.95 115-15 Jamaica Ave.

ANNA'S BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Operators Only
Genuine Frederics Permanent Waving
8548 118th Street Vir. 7-0263

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

GELLER'S

Slip Covers
Curtains, Draperies
Venetian Blinds
91-17 Jamaica Ave.
VIR. 7-2030

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN

MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
7 No. Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

ST. ALBANS
We sell only such items as we can honestly recommend

HAAS HARDWARE
188-03 LINDEN BOULEVARD
Phone Laurelton 8-1052

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

Parisian Tailors & Furriers
G. DE BELLIS, Prop.
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing—Suits Made to Order
201-18 Linden Blvd. St. Albans, L. I.

MAMARONECK
"Station Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats, Suits
FURS REMODELED, STORED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Finance your next car with a loan at the Fleetwood Bank—rates as low as 4%
—FLEETWOOD BANK—
Broad and Locust Streets
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
MEMBER
Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
Hillcrest 4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN

13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

BRIDES
Are Specially Invited to Inspect Our Stock
ELM LINEN SHOP
89 PROSPECT AVENUE

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225
LIKNU Service

LINETSKY
UPHOLSTERING SHOP
MANUFACTURER OF FINE
Upholstered Furniture
Draperies Slip Covers Mattresses
101 E. THIRD STREET OAKWOOD 7288
(Cor. Union Ave.)

See Us First . . . for . . .
AUTOMOBILE LIFE INSURANCE PERSONAL **LOANS**
The MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
Member Fed. Res. and F.D.I.C.

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY CAMP CORSETS and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger, Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
1012 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

Hardware *Paint*
R. B. Hobson, Inc.
65 4th Ave.
Grills, Baskets and Other PICNIC EQUIPMENT

NEWBURGH
The Latest and Best in Wearables for Women and Misses, Economically Priced at
STERN'S
Newburgh, New York

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Kayser & Allman Wall Paper and Lowe Brothers Paint
EDWARD J. RICE
79 B'way. Tel. 1630 Newburgh

Moe Meyer Store

Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh, N. Y.

SMART SUMMER APPAREL
for
Small Women and Misses
THE SONIA
44-46 Broadway, Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LA ROSE SHOPPE
CORSETS FITTED
No Charge for Alteration
• DRESSES • LINGERIE
• PORTSWEAR • GLOVES
• HOSIERY
525 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE

Kathryn Hagerty
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued.)

CLEARANCE! FRIGIDAIRE FLOOR MODELS!
REDUCTIONS UP to $80 EACH! Limited quantity new, 8-cu. ft. FRIGIDAIRES, with 5-year factory guarantee. Terms: $5 down; 3 years to pay; first installment due July 1; payments as low as $1.25 weekly.
Also: General Electric; Electrolux; Kelvinator; Westinghouse—$9.50 up

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road New Rochelle 1000

Marie Stone
A Gown Shop of Distinction
Sportswear Coats and Suits
Daytime and Evening Gowns
Tel.: N. R. 6017
611 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

Westchester Gift Shop
Interior Decorators
Furniture Novelties
610 Main Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
Transformations
Wigs — Curls
Tel. N. R. 7619
24 Division St., New Rochelle

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
• Stein-Bloch Clothes • Ties • Handkerchiefs
• Arrow Shirts • Underwear
23 MECHANIC ST. (Free parking opp.)

LENOX
D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
Wedding and Graduation Gifts
Exclusive Lenox Agency
496 MAIN STREET
N. R. 2579

Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Shop at **JOEL'S** *for Father & Son*
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
WEMBLEY NECKWEAR
Interwoven Sox and Other Famous Branded Merchandise. Sport Ensembles and Sport Jackets of the Better Kind.
7624 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn
TEL. SHORE ROAD 8-6244 EST. 1914
Groceries Delicatessen

CARL'S BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Homemade Salads, Jellies, etc.
544 86th Street SH 8-6677

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

Tel. WI 8-9118
BUY AT OUR ESSO SIGN
LUBRICATION
MOTOR ANALYSIS
ACCESSORIES
Conscientious Repair Work
CATON SERVICENTER, Inc.
400 Coney Island Avenue
at Caton Avenue, Brooklyn

MEN'S WEAR
FATHER'S DAY, JUNE 15TH
TIES—PAJAMAS—HOSIERY
PALM BEACH—TROPICAL AND GABARDINE SUITS
COLIN BROTHERS
958 Flatbush Ave., bet. Albemarle & Church
Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268

Arme Employment Agency
340A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples Chambermaids Gen. House Workers
Referenced Help of All Nationalities Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

Manhattan
NU-SWIFT
CARPET CLEANERS CORP.
1555 60th Street, Brooklyn,
Serving Brooklyn, Forest Hills, L. I. City and Lower Manhattan
TEL. WINDSOR 6-0654

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Staten Island

BRIGHTON HEIGHTS
Staten Island Upholstering Co.
430 Castleton Ave.
Phone Gib. 7-4194
Specializing in
UPHOLSTERING
of all kinds of furniture. Chairs made to order. Furniture repaired and polished.

MARINERS HARBOR
WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branches
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965
42 N. 2nd Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 8360

NIAGARA FALLS
Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM
Pelham Antique Shop
FURNITURE SILVER CHINA GLASS BRIC-A-BRAC
Ralph J. Fierro
REPAIRING REFINISHING APPRAISALS
203 Wolf's Lane Tel. Pelham 2940
Tel. PELHAM 2838

HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673, Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER
For Father's Day
The GIFTS he will like
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
36-40 No. Main St., Telephone 2100 Free Delivery

NEILSEN'S
Frozen Fancies *for* The Bridal Party
133 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

GEORGE A. NAEF, Prop.
Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Poultry
ROYAL SCARLET STORES QUALITY WITH ECONOMY
44 S. Regent St.
Phone Port Chester 1767
Free Delivery Service

Washable Rayons and Cottons
in
Juniors', Misses' and Women's Sizes
LILLIAN SHOP
227 Westchester Street

POUGHKEEPSIE
City Auto Body Works, Inc.
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
Frame and Wheel Alignment
745 Main Street Phone 3344

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
Self Service
S and W FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

Tempting Cakes
and Pastries with delightful summer frostings and fillings. Just right for that cold drink or ice cream.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET PHONE 3503

JEWELRY
Reick
THE SQUARE DEAL JEWELER
376 MAIN STREET
Mail orders promptly attended to
Nationally advertised watches sold on convenient, easy terms. Confidential charge accounts.

SIRING BROTHERS
277 Main St. Phone 1856
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
Vacation Supplies
Sporting Goods—Toys
Rubber Goods
Quality Merchandise at no extra cost

♡ ♡ ♡
It's June . . .
WEDDING GOWNS
BRIDESMAID DRESSES
Complete TROUSSEAU APPAREL
BAUER'S 260 Main St.

Packard Poughkeepsie, Inc.
Distributor
NASH PACKARD
MOTOR CARS
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are cordially invited to visit our showrooms and inspect our handsome display.
331-333 MILL STREET

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued.)

TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS
For Summer Comfort
M. SCHWARTZ and CO.
The Home of Good Clothes

JUNE IS THE MONTH OF BRIDES AND ROSES
—and Luckey's is headquarters for Wedding Gowns and Summery Frocks to make your social events more enjoyable. When you're in town, visit our Ready-to-Wear Section on the 2nd floor.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

The NEW Wallace's
Phone 2760 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ROCHESTER
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108 Hours 10 to 12 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
OF PITTSFORD, N. Y.
wishes to announce the starting of a new dairy store in Rochester at 1187 Culver Road, corner of Melville Street. Stop for one of those famous milk shakes, sodas, ice cream or sandwiches.
Phones: Monroe 6616—Pittsford 56

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 6
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

SCHAFER HEATING CO.
Exclusive Dealer for
LENNOX
Oil—Coal—Gas Heating Equipment
317 Alexander Street Stone 3308

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS
FURRIERS
Telephone Monroe 84-84

pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 796

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

CANDIES—homemade
50c—1.25 per pound
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

TRIXY
CORSETIERE SHOP
FLORA A. HOWARD Stone 1827
27 S. Clinton Avenue Room 407

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

RYE
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name.

SCARSDALE
OSCAR AMERICAN AMOCO GAS **OLSON**
Auto *REPAIRS*
ONE-STOP STATION
All Work Guaranteed
GRAYROCK ROAD
(Rear of Scarsdale Manor Apts.)
PHONE SCARSDALE 1718

PLUMBING • HEATING
G-E Heating and Cooling Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
30 Garth Road Tel. Scars. 4400

AUTHORIZED GENERAL ELECTRIC DEALER
Chas. J. Goyert & Co., Inc.
Automatic Heating—Air-Conditioning
24-Hour Service on All Makes
BURNERS—CONDITIONERS FUEL OIL
210 S. Lexington Ave. Wh. Plains 2725-2726

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Coal, Oil, Wood, Coke
Hartsdale Phone Scars. 329

SCHENECTADY
BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp Onondaga Hotel

FLAGG STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.
Fireproof
Moving--Packing--Shipping--Storage
519 Erie Boulevard East Tel. 2-1828
Agent Allied Van Lines, Inc.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

ARTHUR B. FROST
Jeweler
WEDDING GIFTS
GRADUATION GIFTS
356 S. Warren Street Tel. 2-5784

TROY
Sim & Co.
Jewelers
Opp. Hendrick Hudson Hotel
Crane's Fine Writing Papers
Imported Leather Novelties
Enjoy a visit to our Stationery Department
DEPENDABLE FURS
Misses' and Women's Apparel
Lord & Tann
404 Fulton St.

FREARS Semi-Annual Sale of Women's 6.00 to 8.50 Shoes Including "Queen Quality" and "Vitality Models"—dark colors only 4.95
FREARS Third and Fulton, Troy

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	L	E	B	E			D	A	W	E	S
A	I	D	A		H		M	A	R	T
N	O	W		S	E	T		L	I	E
S	N	A	G		B	O	O	K	E	R
Y		R	O	B	E	R	T			N
	O	D	D				T	O	Y	
S			E	S	T	H	E	R		B
P	R	A	Y	E	R		R	I	C	E
E	A	R		R	O	W		E	O	N
A	C	I	D		T		A	N	N	E
R	E	L	A	Y			K	I	T	E	S

NEW YORK

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
Reid-Sheldon & Co.
241 Genesee Street

Smart Fashions Holeproof Hosiery
Frank J. Howard Co.
231 GENESEE STREET

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

WATERTOWN
Three Days Only
Silk Hosiery 20% off
Our three leading makes. All 1.00 stockings, 80c; all 1.15 stockings, 92c. Three days only, ending Saturday.
Empsall's

De Soto *and* Plymouth
Sales and Service
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
Goodrich Motors, Inc.
302 N. Massey St. Phone 87

WHITE PLAINS

Get Ready for Playtime
Play Suits 1.98
Slack Suits 3.98
Bathing Suits 2.98
Dorothy Stein
146 Mamaroneck Ave.
Corner of Post Road
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

PHILLIP'S DRUG STORE
• Toiletries
• Revlon Nail Enamel
• Arrid . . . a cream deodorant
359 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. "Pix"
W. P. 4888

Beauty and the Brim!

A big, big brim for pure summer drama. An important collection now at
DANIELL'S
114 Mamaroneck Ave.

Sale!
ORAM-KIRCHE Stylists
138 Mamaroneck Avenue

• LA DEBUTANTE SHOP •
is now showing a complete line of summer apparel
172 MAMARONECK AVE.

Headquarters for
Arrow Shirts and Ties for Father's Day
Chester Squire
MEN'S SHOP
141 Mamaroneck Avenue
Opp. Altman's

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500

A Complete Selection of
Famous Gantner Swim Trunks
for Men and Boys, from $1.95 to $5.00
Stone's
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1229

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St. Tel. W. P. 3308

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

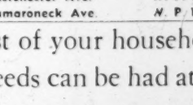
Emmadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
U.S. TIRES
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

QUALITY
in every price range

75.00 750.00
Engagement Rings around $100 are featured at Bramley's as well as diamond rings priced in the thousands. At either price you are assured sound value in quality and fine design.
Bramley & Co.
INCORPORATED
Westchester's House of Diamonds
199 Main Street, White Plains

"Gift suggestions for **Father's Day**"
Swank Jewelry from $1.00
Slax sets from $3.95
Interwoven Hose, 3 for $1.00
Gantner Wikies, $2.95 up
and many more gifts
SHERMAN'S
86 Mamaroneck Ave.
Just below Colony Theatre

Give the Graduate a Fine Watch
Authorized Distributor for
• GRUEN • ELGIN
• HAMILTON • BULOVA
• LONGINES
Meyer Gordon
116 Mamaroneck Ave.

PONTIAC
The New LEADER for 1941
For a Better Deal See
WHITE PLAINS-PONTIAC
61 Westchester Ave. W. P. 10100
473 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 10101

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Murray's Tailors
CLEANERS FURRIERS
ALTERATIONS
VALET SERVICE
Call for and deliver
363 Mamaroneck Avenue, Near "Pix"
W. P. 2066

The Belle Shop
CORSET SPECIALISTS
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Collecting postmarks is an interesting sideline of stamp collecting. Interesting because there are so many ways of collecting these marks that appear on envelopes and postcards. The postmark is the round part of the cancellation giving the name of the city, the date and hour of mailing. The "killer" or canceller is the part of the cancellation that cancels the stamp. The canceller may be a series of lines, straight or wavy, sometimes with a number or station mark inserted within the lines, sometimes a box enclosing a slogan and sometimes in the shape of a flag, with its thirteen stars and six stripes (seven lines).

There are two distinct types of cancellations, the hand cancellation and the machine. The machine cancellation is smaller and more

The first airmail stamp of the new series to be issued June 25.

distinct. There are also the register canceller, the roller canceller, and the smudger. The smudge cancellation is the bane of the stamp collector, for when applied it practically smudges out most of the design of the stamp and makes it almost worthless from the viewpoint of the stamp collector.

There are also other interesting postmarks, such as the Railroad Post Office (RPO), and Railway Mail Service (RMS); the Sea Post or Paquebot cancellations; Naval

New issues from the Philippines and Hungary.

cancellations applied on cruisers and other naval vessels while on tour, besides many minor types of cancellations.

Stamps From Foreign Lands

Algeria—Marshal Pétain's portrait is to appear on the new series of stamps shortly to be issued.

Denmark—A new semi-postal has been issued for the Children's Charity Fund and shows a picture of the Crown Princess Ingrid holding her baby daughter. The value is the 10-öre plus 5-öre, and the color violet.

Hungary—A new series of stamps in the values of 2, 4, 6, 8. 10, 16, 20, and 40 filler, in deep red color, have recently been released. The design is a numeral within a ribbon design at the top of which is the post horn and coat-of-arms on which rests the crown.

Ecuador—A series of stamps for both postage and airmail use will be issued shortly to commemorate the Exposition of Journalism to be held at the Central University at Quito under the auspices of the National Newspaper Men's Union. The design will picture a bust portrait of Francisco Eugenio de Santa Cruz y Espejo, one of the country's most famous journalists and publishers.

Nigeria—A 2½d. value in bright orange has been added to the present or current set of stamps.

Philippines—The 2c. current stamp bearing the portrait of Rizal, Philippine patriot, is appearing with the overprint "O.B." (official business), and no doubt other values will shortly make their appearance.

Slovakia — A new series of stamps is reported as about to be issued. The designs will show local scenes of mountains, flowers and fauna.

Russia—The U. S. S. R. have released the designs of the stamps to be issued in honor of the Soviet aeroscientist, Nicolai Egorovitch Zhukovsky. The values are the 15 kopecs, 30 k., and 50 k.

United States

The Post Office Department has announced the itinerary of the Philatelic Truck for the month of June. On the 2nd of June the truck will exhibit at Shreveport, La.; the 3rd and 4th at El Dorado, Ark.; the 5th at Camden, 6th at Pine Bluff, 7th and 9th at Little Rock, 10th at Searcy and Judsonia, 11th at Bald Knob and Augusta, 12th at Wynne and Forrest City, 13th at Marianna and Helena, 14th at Harrisburg, 16th at Newport and Walnut Ridge, 17th at Jonesboro, 18th at Monette and Blytheville, Ark.; 19th at Hayti and New Madrid, Mo.; 20th at Sikeston, Mo.; 21st at Cairo, Ill.; 23rd at Cape Girardeau, 24th at Berryville and Ste. Genevieve, 25th at Herculaneum, and balance of month at St. Louis, Mo.

A Patrick Henry Cachet

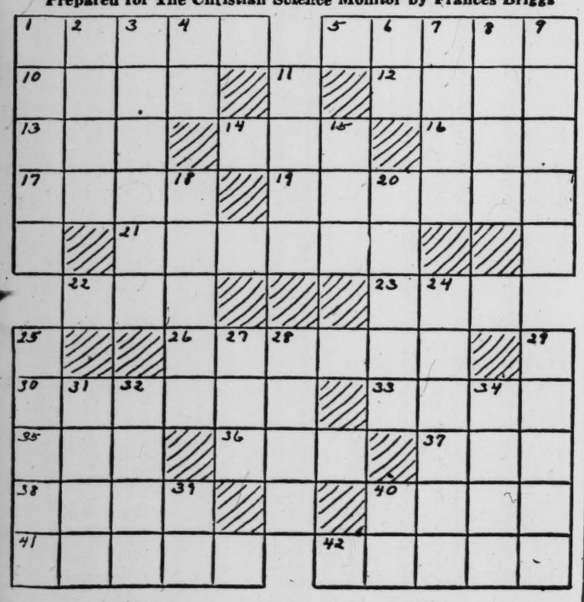
Old St. John's Church, where Patrick Henry made his famous declaration, "Give me liberty,—or give me death!," will sponsor a cachet for its Bicentennial Anniversary Celebration on June 10, 1941. Philatelic cancellations will be supplied by the Richmond Post Office. Envelopes, addressed and stamped with first class postage, should be sent to Stuart O. Harrison, Cachet Director, 15-A E. Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia. No charge will be made for the cachets.

Receding Colors

Such colors as blue and green are sometimes called receding colors, because walls painted in these tones appear larger than if painted with red, orange or yellow.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What do you call member of lowest class in military academy at West Point?
5—Who was 30th Vice-President of U. S.?
10—What Ethiopian slave is heroine of an opera?
12—What is an emporium?
13—At this time.
14—What is a series associated by common authorship or publication?
16—To be situated.
17—What is a rough, sharp, or jagged projecting part?
19—What was first name of founder of Tuskegee Institute?
21—Browning's first name.
22—Singular.
23—Plaything.
26—Who was a beautiful Jewish maiden of Bible times?
30—A muezzin summons Mohammedans to what?
33—Edgar ——— Burroughs.
35—Organ of hearing is what?
36—Scullers do what to propel a boat?
37—What is an indefinitely long period of time?
38—A sour substance.
40—Who is Fatima's sister in "Bluebeard"?
41—To pass along.
42—What do small boys fly?

Down

1—What garden plant has irregular 8-petaled flowers?
2—What is the king of beasts?
3—What was name of the Black Prince?
4—Symbol for barium is what?
6—Exist.
7—What is a constitutional?
8—Buffalo, N. Y., is on what lake?
9—What is the after end of a boat?
11—Who was Greek goddess of youth?
15—What is a rocky pinnacle?
18—Who published a "Lady's Book"?
20—What is an aquatic fish-eating mammal?
24—What is another name for the morning land?
25—What is a sharp-pointed instrument with barbs?
27—What is a varying weight of India?
28—What is a gait of the horse?
29—Formerly president of Czechoslovakia.
31—What is name of a cape of Newfoundland?
32—What is an exterior covering of certain seeds?
34—Fruit of the pine is what?
39—District Attorney (abbr.).
40—What is the three-toed sloth?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Nassau Has an Undersea Post Office and Photosphere

Wide World Photos

This season, for the first time since the opening of the undersea post office on the ocean floor off Nassau, Bahama Islands, members of the general public have been permitted to go below and view the wonders in "the world of fish." The post office itself is located in an underwater photosphere, from which John Ernest Williamson, noted explorer, has been making motion pictures and observations of life in the sea for a quarter of a century. The photosphere rests on the ocean floor, a tube connecting it with the boat Jules Verne III on the surface. The upper two photographs reveal views obtained through a glass window in the photosphere. Lower left: Looking into the tube leading from the boat on the surface to the underwater chamber. Children are watching the mail being stamped. Lower right: John Ernest Williamson, explorer.

Daily Quotation

I AM a man and nothing in man's lot can be indifferent to me.—TERENCE.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Central Egypt.
2. A famous thoroughfare in Hollywood, California.
3. The largest island of the Samoa group.
4. The American Museum of Natural History in New York City; the eight-story wing contains the largest study collection of birds in the world.
5. A manufacturing city on the Illinois River in Central Illinois.
6. The Governor's residence at San Juan, Puerto Rico; built 400 years ago by the Spaniards.
7. The part of the Mediterranean between Greece and Italy.
8. A U. S. Army camp at Fort Bliss, Texas.
9. His Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie returned to Ethiopia under British escort.
10. Eugene, Oregon.

In Lighter Vein

Wrong Recipe

Groom: "How did you make this cake, dear?"
Bride: "Here's the recipe. I clipped it from a magazine."
Groom: "Are you sure you read the right side? The other side tells how to make a rock garden."—Wall Street Journal.

Standing Still

A negro stoker was crossing the ocean for the first time. He came up on deck to get a breath of air. Looking out on the water, he said in disgruntled tones: "Why, we is right whar we wuz this time yesterday!"—Atlanta Two-Bells.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Name of the River Thames Is Pronounced "Temz"?

The original forms of the name of the river that flows through London was Temes or Temze. It was not until 1377 that the letter "h" was added to the name, the spelling on that date being "Themese," and as late as 1450 it was spelled Temmesse. The Latin form, used by the Romans, was **Tamēsa.**

If All Birds Raise Their Heads In Order to Swallow Water?

Chickens, and nearly all other birds, drink by dipping their bills in water and then raising their heads up and back in order to swallow. However, pigeons and doves keep their bills in the water while drinking, drawing up and swallowing the water after the manner of a horse.

How You Can Tell Boiled Eggs From Raw Without Breaking the Shell?

To tell whether an egg is boiled or raw, place it on a smooth flat surface and give it brisk twirl with your thumb and finger. If unboiled, the egg will spin erratically and soon come to a stop: if boiled, it will spin smoothly and steadily. The reason lies in the fact that the boiled egg is practically solid throughout, while the raw egg has liquid contents. The liquid (because of inertia) does not start spinning at the same rate as the shell, and acts as a brake against the spinning.

How the Expression "To Be Worth One's Salt" Originated?

Long, long ago, the Romans used to pay part of the wages of the legionaries in salt, or **salarium,** as they called it. From this came our word "salary," meaning wages, and the custom provides also a basis for the expression, "To be worth one's salt."

How Twelve O'Clock Noon Is Written When Abbreviated?

A. M. stands for "ante meridiem," and P. M. stands for "post meridiem." The word meridiem is from the Latin **mediusdies,** or "mid-day." Consequently 12:00 o'clock noon should be written 12:00 M. Midnight is indicated by 12:00 P. M.

W. P. Keasbey

Always Appreciated

York, Penn.

As the writer was waiting to be served in a department store restaurant, she was thinking about the helpful, courteous service a stylist had just rendered in another part of the establishment. Why not speak a few words of appreciation about her to the manager? Putting thought into action, she walked over to the head of the restaurant and asked for the manager.

Instantly a disturbed look appeared on her face and it occurred to the customer that she had better add a few words of explanation.

"Mrs. K——, in the style demonstration, has been so helpful. I would like to express my appreciation to the management."

"Oh!" sighed the girl with relief, "I thought you had some complaint about her service. You know, people seldom ask for the manager except to complain about something."

The manager was not in, she learned, but that evening a note of appreciation was sent to him. It was such an easy thing to do but it made the sender feel good. She hoped the manager felt the same way when he ened the letter and found commendation instead of complaint.

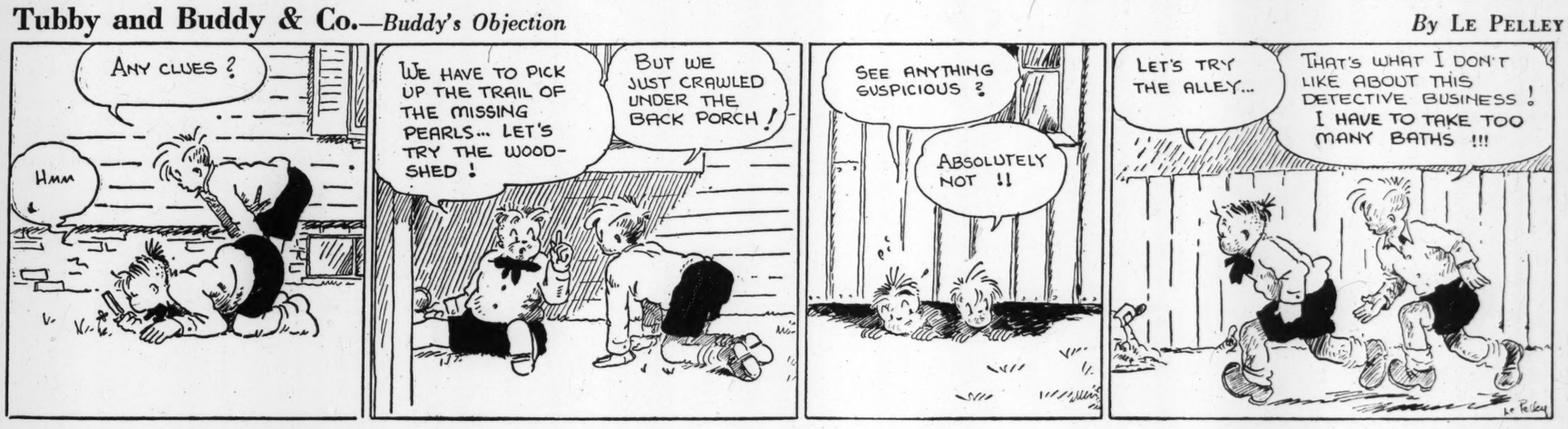
Where Would You Find—

1. The Farafra Oasis?
2. Hollywood Boulevard?
3. Savaii?
4. The museum of which Whitney Wing is a part?
5. Peoria?
6. La Fortaleza?
7. The Ionian Sea?
8. Camp Boyd?
9. The country whose Emperor returned after five years exile?
10. The University of Oregon?

(Answers appear on this page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Buddy's Objection*

By LE PELLEY


ANY CLUES ?
Hmm
WE HAVE TO PICK UP THE TRAIL OF THE MISSING PEARLS... LET'S TRY THE WOOD-SHED !
BUT WE JUST CRAWLED UNDER THE BACK PORCH !
SEE ANYTHING SUSPICIOUS ?
ABSOLUTELY NOT !!
LET'S TRY THE ALLEY...
THAT'S WHAT I DON'T LIKE ABOUT THIS DETECTIVE BUSINESS ! I HAVE TO TAKE TOO MANY BATHS !!!

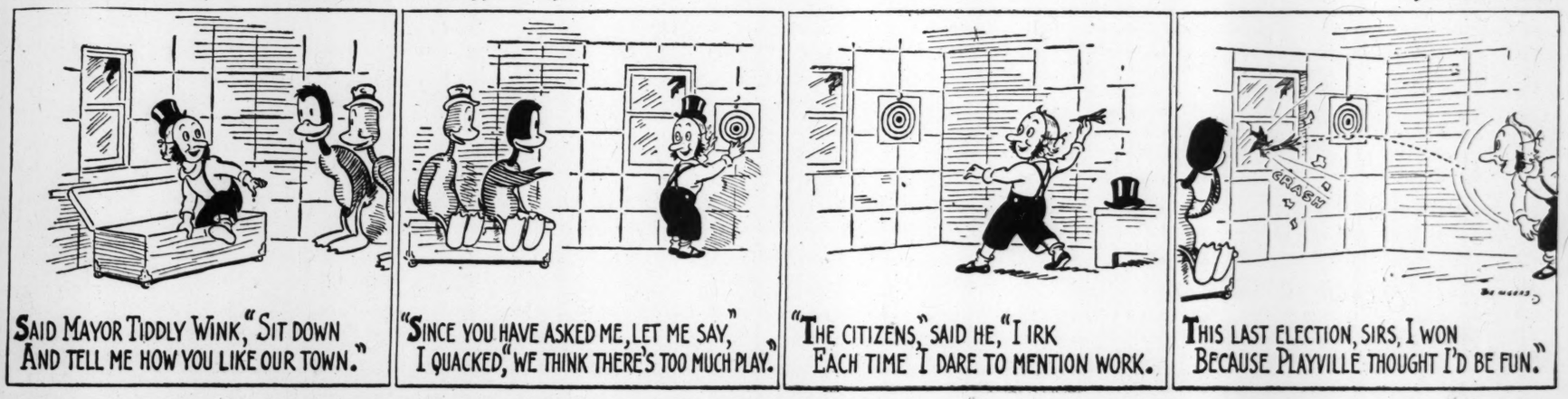
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Practice With Refreshments!*

By RODGERS

The Gloom Chasers are having a grand time practicing for the Boss's circus! He has figured out a "follow-the-leader" stunt for us to do and gives each of us a cracker every time we do it correctly—

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Playful Mayor*

By THE HAGERS


SAID MAYOR TIDDLY WINK, "SIT DOWN AND TELL ME HOW YOU LIKE OUR TOWN."
"SINCE YOU HAVE ASKED ME, LET ME SAY," I QUACKED, "WE THINK THERE'S TOO MUCH PLAY."
"THE CITIZENS," SAID HE, "I IRK EACH TIME I DARE TO MENTION WORK.
CRASH
THIS LAST ELECTION, SIRS, I WON BECAUSE PLAYVILLE THOUGHT I'D BE FUN."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Drafting Factories

The War Department's new bill for proposed seizure of defense plants where necessary to keep production rolling is evidently more drastic and far-reaching even than President Roosevelt realized when it went to the Capitol. He has endorsed its general policy but apparently was surprised to learn that it would authorize the Executive to take over private property of whatever kind "either temporarily or permanently."

Certainly if such legislation is adopted, there should be, as Speaker Sam Rayburn suggests, a time limit of some sort on the seizures. It is barely possible that this emergency experience will persuade a significant number of Americans that Government manufacture of some kinds of munitions in addition to those already provided by Government arsenals would be a good thing. But that is a question to be decided preferably in calmer moments and on the basis of more extensive investigation.

If it should develop that contractors have charged the Nation outrageous prices for ships, airplanes, ammunition, or other supplies in this crisis, a great impetus would be given to sentiment for public ownership of facilities in these lines. A great deal of cost-accounting study, for example, would be justified to determine whether warships are built as economically in private yards as in Government yards, all things considered, and whether the increase in speed and equipment satisfactorily explains why costs of naval and cargo vessels are often more than four times as much per ton as they were in 1916.

Legal authority already exists in the Draft Act for taking over the plant of any manufacturer who refuses to produce goods required for defense at a reasonable price. Thus far, the President explains, there have been no such explicit refusals, but there have been cases like that at the Allis-Chalmers plant where important defense production was seriously delayed by disputes between employers and employees.

If by this reference Mr. Roosevelt implies that new authority would be used to take over plants in labor disputes, it ought to be made a definite policy at the outset that the Government will not thereby yield to exorbitant demands of union organizers for increases to labor already well paid. It is charged that strikes at San Francisco, at Ravenna, Ohio, and elsewhere have been fomented particularly in plants which have Government contracts on a cost-plus basis so that any increase in costs automatically falls on the Government.

President Roosevelt has pointed out appropriately that there is no right to strike against the Government. Neither is there any right on the part of workers or contractors to gouge the Government.

No Core?

What to do with the core of an apple has been answered all too well by a housewife of Huntington Park, in California. She has, by admittedly "monkeying" with the fruit, discovered a coreless and seedless apple. This may be progress. But is it art? It may be practical but it lacks feeling.

And in beginning another chapter in the history of fruit, this discovery ignores the history of human relations. Apple seeds have often been seeds of friendship. Many a great commercial or political partnership likely grew from one boy's saving the core of his apple for another boy. Americans are a more united people than they might have been, because apples had cores.

The ungrateful boy of whom Mark Twain wrote that though you had given him your core, you could not expect a similar favor from him is the exception in American life.

But even this creature was not so merciless as the announcement from Huntington Park, which seems to predict a time when few if any apples will have hearts; and when even boys who have hearts will not so soon discover them. For to ask a fellow to save his core for you takes only a little confidence in the decency of mankind—and he can comply without too much difficulty, thereby earning a warm feeling of self-satisfaction over his own generosity. But it takes unbounded aplomb to ask for part of an apple that has no core. And if one isn't even asked, one may neglect to offer.

Perhaps the Huntington Park housewife intended her new apple only for pie-making. In the kitchen it could be a boon. But on the way home from school, or on the corner-lot baseball diamond, or at the old swimming hole, an apple without a core may prove a distinct setback in the social development of men and nations.

Milk From the Machine Shop

They were Americans daily engaged in making tools for defense and destruction. But they had a thought for children, too. Their Government was sending to Britain cheese, flour, and eggs; they themselves were sending tools. And they paused to act with the warmth of individuals.

Last week-end, sandwiched in among tons of food and tools on America's first food ship to Britain, was a small package. A note attached said:

> Employees of the Jones Machine Tool Works at Cincinnati send this box to employees where this machine is sent. The milk is intended for your children and has been sent without the knowledge of the purchasers of these tools or any agent connected with the same.

The givers were not separate from their gifts. They took time to remember: "milk intended for your children." How heartening is this unofficial supplement to official aid to Britain!

Tightening Up

In war new appreciation of danger can always push determination to a further degree of grimness and defense effort to one more notch of intensity. Such seems to be the effect in Britain of the defeat in Crete and Vichy's threat of open war on Britain. The bombing of Beirut indicates that Britain means business. It is as resolute a step as the sinking of French ships at Oran.

In dealing with Syria the British have had to try to avoid giving Vichy any excuse for open belligerency. At the same time the Darlan policy was giving the Nazis the use of Syrian airports and German "tourists" were reported filtering in as they did before they took over Rumania and Bulgaria. Britain could not stand by while the Nazis thus captured Syria, key to Iraq, Cyprus, Palestine, indeed to Suez and their whole eastern Mediterranean position. In bombing Beirut, the capital, it may awaken the Syrians to German infiltration. But it risks bringing Vichy and the remains of the French fleet into open hostilities.

Steeled by public dissatisfaction with the Crete defense and criticism of defense production, the London Government is taking that risk. The Labor Party convention has voted with only microscopic dissent against any "negotiated" peace, and there are other signs of grim resolve in Britain.

What will be required to evoke a similar belt-tightening in the United States? Despite assurances that American patrols are effective and are being increased, eight ships are reported sunk in the last few days and Axis submarines operate well within the Western Hemisphere. Ambassador Winant's visit appears to have an emergency nature. The French commander at Dakar is visiting Vichy. A Dutch ship catches 200 Nazi "tourists" bound for Martinique. And a week after President Roosevelt proclaimed an unlimited emergency, there are few evidences of results. America still has a Neutrality Act, oil still goes to Japan and strikes hamper defense effort!

Baylor's Courage

Courage is required in these days to do what Baylor University has done. In an effort to "combat the rising tide of smoking on the part of high school graduates," its president, Pat M. Neff, former Governor of Texas, has announced rigid no-smoking rules for women students. Beginning next fall "high school girl graduates who have contracted the habit of smoking will not be admitted." Those applying for admission are being pledged not to smoke.

Baylor, a noted denominational school in Texas, now close to a century old, has a high standing of scholastic excellence. Evidently it seeks to inculcate good morals, as well as learning. It may be argued that whether one smokes or not is a matter for personal decision—even among 18-year-old high school graduates. But not many high school children smoke with their parents' permission. And certainly Baylor—or any college—is privileged to set non-smoking standards, while the opportunity of attending should be an incentive to students to refrain.

A 13-year-old Detroit boy won a spelling championship by correctly spelling "chrysanthemum." But probably when he's ten years older he'll have no use for his knowledge, since nine men out of ten send roses.

According to published newspaper data, there are about 4,000 relatives of Winston Churchill living in the United States. Mr. Churchill might win this war by making it just a family matter.

Our Readers Say—

Where There Is No Vision—

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are a large number of patriotic Americans in the America First Committee. It is a slur to say that they are all Bundists, Fascists, economic royalists, anti-labor capitalists, Christian Fronters or Communists, though all these groups, of course, are supporting the America First Committee.

Patriots in the group can be distinguished by one characteristic: They are literal-minded in the extreme. They cannot believe that the United States is in danger until they see the Nazi fleet lined up in battle array off New York harbor, or the sky over our cities black with planes.

Nor can they understand the security of this country has always depended on the control of the sea, and that therefore we must back up the British navy to maintain that control, this, not because we like England, but because we like ourselves. Nor can they imagine the effect on our economic system of a Nazi victory, either because we will have to maintain ourselves as an armed camp forever after at great expense, or because our free economic system is not adapted to compete with a State-controlled economy like Germany's which uses trade as a weapon even in peacetime. Nor can they see that Germany, once in control of the seas, can seize and maintain bases in South America and creep along from one outpost to another, just as they have done in the Balkans and the Near East, until one day we will find them close enough to attack us. Nor can they imagine that airplanes will be improved technically so that their effective range will become great enough to make an attack on us feasible from greater distances than is now possible.

One just wonders what advice these people would have given to Washington at Valley Forge.

LYNN CARRICK

New York

Awake and on Guard?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that the President has declared a state of national emergency, there is little doubt that persistent isolationists will emphasize their former statements that there is no danger to us in allowing Britain to face the enemy alone and perhaps go down; that Hitler has no designs on America. But there can be found past innumerable expressions from the totalitarian Powers themselves as to the extent of their aims and ambitions.

Italy has not the power to carry out the conquest she dreamed of, but her stronger partner, Germany, certainly has no lesser aims; and who can doubt that their collaboration is for the purpose of world dominion? That America is awake and on guard is cause for rejoicing.

(MRS.) FLORENCE WILLYARD

New London, Conn.

Women's Equality and Peace

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We, the international organizations, whose signatures appear below, co-operating through the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations, consider it timely to express briefly the aspirations as to the status of women held in common by women in many countries, some of whom can no longer speak for themselves.

When the League of Nations in 1937 set up an expert committee to study the question of the status of women throughout the world, it was in response to a widespread demand by women who felt that their position in the State was a matter of fundamental importance. Once more war has provided the opportunity for every community to recognize the vital part played by women. Even in countries where, in theory, women are treated as a class apart with interests entirely domestic, in practice they are found to be indispensable in a far wider sphere.

We fully realize that it is impossible to foresee post-war conditions for all those citizens who are in any way involved in the present hostilities, but whatever those conditions may be, we desire to make plain that we have in no way, in no slightest degree changed our conviction that the equalizing of the status of men and women is an essential element if those conditions are to satisfy the community. We, women and citizens, will work to obtain that equality.

International Council of Women.
International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship.
World's Young Women's Christian Association.
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.
International Federation of University Women.
World Union of Women for International Concord.
World's Women's Christian Temperance Union.
St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance.
International Federation of Women Magistrates and Members of the Legal Profession.
International Federation of Business and Professional Women.
International Co-operative Women's Guild.
London

Tax on Musical Instruments?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The proposal made by the Treasury Department that the new tax bill include a luxury levy of 10 per cent on musical instruments is unsound.

Classifying music as a luxury is not only inaccurate but dangerous. Musical instruments should be considered tools of education and of trade. If the proposed tax is put into effect, much of its burden will fall on schools and pupils, and part of it upon professional musicians to whom instruments are the means of livelihood.

Millions of boys and girls are studying music because its benefits as an educational medium are universally recognized.

Rather than being killed by taxes, music should be encouraged in times like these as a source of comfort and of inspiration.

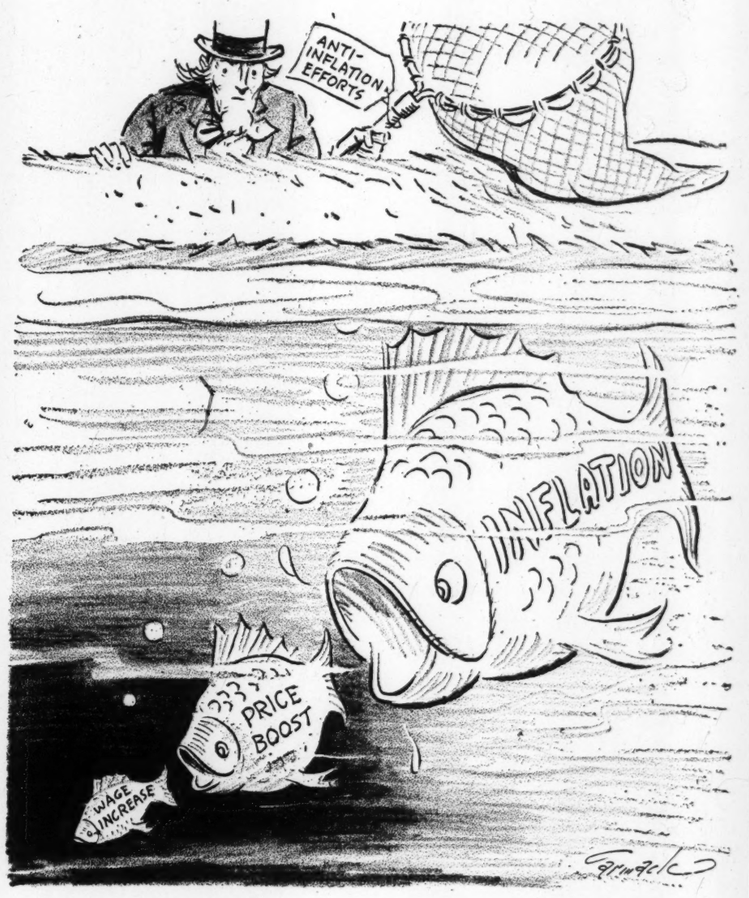
Friends of music all over America are writing and wiring their Congressmen to oppose this tax.

MELVILLE CLARK

Syracuse, N. Y.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Better Get Busy, Uncle



Leaves From a Motorist's Notebook

Restaurants: Two restaurants, on opposite corners. One selling beer, other not. The no-beer place is crowded, while the place opposite has only one couple. Proprietor of no-beer restaurant said she was told she couldn't exist without selling beer, but the comparison with the place across the way was the answer, she said.

In Canada the restaurants displaying "Beer" or "Liquors" were the exception, yet Canada makes no pretense of being dry. Beer and liquor signs reserved for saloons.

Why do American restaurants have to feel they must make their places a saloon with the restaurant facilities as a sideline to their liquor business? Is their old "free lunch" made modern by adding a price-tag? Why can't more American restaurants display "No Beer" and "No Liquor Served Here" signs? Two restaurants in Michigan, on opposite corners, both carrying big signs under the word "Restaurant" reading "No Beer." Why can't more follow their example? Many, many other motorists also would like to be able to find restaurants where they can enjoy their food without feeling they are eating in a saloon or taproom.

* * *

Customs: Entry into Canada and U. S. made easy. I have crossed into Canada many, many times but never as easily or as simply as now. Customs and immigration men on both sides of the border very courteous and pleasant, a sharp contrast to some of a few years past.

* * *

Traffic: Albany, that should be a model of excellence for New York State, one of worst in traffic control. Double parking seems to be the rule, not the exception. Diving in and out of lanes. Jumping lights. Passing on both sides of street cars. Parking anywhere, even across the sidewalks at intersections. Narrow streets on US 20 Route. I had to wait several minutes, once twice in one block, for delivery trucks to unload merchandise while parking in the only lane where traffic could move. Wonder why this capital city doesn't strive to be a model for its State?

Erie, Pa., must be a model on traffic-lights. The "flow" was so perfect I never stopped through the city. Speedometer at 23 miles an hour, and I "hit" every light on green. No traffic tieups or bottlenecks.

* * *

Speaking of lights: Cleveland has a unique system. A motorist can make about four lights, then he stops; about four more, then he stops. Indianapolis has an easy light and traffic flow that makes it one of the easiest of towns to drive through. On US 40 you go straight through the city, first the farms, then scattered houses, then the busy suburbs, then down the main street, then through more busy suburbs, then scattered houses and out into the country again. Yet I have never seen a tieup or traffic snarl or congested lights.

St. Louis uses a middle light, white, for a left turn. After driving in Boston, with its red and amber for pedestrians, seems strange to drive in other cities with all cars starting to jump the lights the instant the red flickers preparatory to turning green. No amber, no traffic pause. Pedestrians just try to cross as and if they can!

C. A. L.

Mirror of World Opinion

That New Contagious Disease

Into the healthy minds of healthy Americans is being poured the subtle poisons of Defeatism. It is a new technique—new and very stupid. The pessimists, foreign and domestic, are again at work. These are the fear mongers—the viewers with alarm—the arm-chair war experts—theirs is the story of gloom and doom. . . . That the propagandists should think this sort of thing could be successful here in America, is just more evidence of the calibre of the mentalities behind such madness. . . .

The propagandists would have us crumple up from fear but the men of the breed of the men of Valley Forge do not crumple. We refuse to be "divided and conquered." They forget that these are, and ever shall be, the *United* States.

This making America invulnerable is a grim business but we are getting on with the job. America is stronger every day—every hour, and America is powerful in resources, and in intelligence. Uncle Sam has his sleeves rolled up. . . . There is nothing to fear. Beware the apostles of gloom and doom. Fear does much to dull the shining virtue of courage.

True the war situation is serious. The "Little People" have suffered and are still suffering. Nations have been ruthlessly crushed, all about is the chaos and horror of war. But remember this—there stands also the Immutable Law of Justice—there stands also outraged world opinion. These are titanic forces to be reckoned with. The Right shall prevail as it always has. History has a way of repeating itself.

Let us have faith in America and in the American Way of Life. We must have courage. The "Little People" are not alone. Be of good heart—"There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will."

BERNARD MCDOUGALL in the *Detroit Medical News.*

From the Ramparts

We are at war, and no one can deny it
So long as any force is training guns
Against our type of government.

As long as we have newspapers and radios,
As long as we have plays and films and concerts,
As long as we have books and painted pictures,
And magazines and sculptures and free lectures;
We are not isolated.
And as long
As enemies of democratic living
Are active, they will find a way to reach us,
To make a mockery of all our standards.
Why talk of our "declaring," or our waiting
For them to follow such an archaic plan?
Why wait, in other words, for them to take us
Under "protection"?
We are now at war,
By automatic movement. Let us face it
And not be taken as the Trojans were
After the Greek horse, offered as a gift,
Had come within the gates.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Wide Horizon

June Graduates, 1941

By Robert R. Mullen

Without attempting to condone in any way the situation which compels redirection of so much of America's national effort, it may be pointed out that thus far the defense program has opened up new and surprisingly liberal opportunities for today's graduates.

Not the least of these opportunities are contained within the scope of a $9,000,000 Congressional appropriation to be administered by John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, in giving specialized training to young men which will prepare them for service in private and Federal plants engaged in defense work. The fact that some 444 courses in 91 colleges in 44 States are already in operation, or will be by July 1, gives some hint of the magnitude of the opportunities flowering in recent weeks.

From the Government's viewpoint, the program was initiated to help fill large gaps left in certain fields by both the long depression and the lack of emphasis on military effort. Where, for example, were naval architects to be found for the endless details of planning required in ship building—or airplane designers, aircraft engine engineers, radio and telephone engineers and so on?

Where, indeed, but among the students in the Nation's technical schools, and among the ambitious but unschooled workers in those and related industries? So this program was evolved to redirect young men along the needed lines.

* * *

From the individual's viewpoint, the program offers an opportunity to serve the Nation's need and, simultaneously, attend at Government expense one or more of the country's most famed schools—Massachusetts Institute of Technology, California Tech, Washington State, Georgia Tech, University of Louisville, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, Brown, Texas A. & M., to name a few—and to learn a profession not only of immediate use, but of permanent value.

To illustrate the scope of the program let us skip the eligible college graduates or the students with two or three years' engineering study and follow the case of a 1941 high school graduate from Quincy, Mass.

There is nothing outstanding about him. He hasn't specialized in any one line. He is just a pleasant, intelligent, American boy. He hasn't the money to go to college, nor does he have sufficient driving ambition to master any particular profession which would cause him to work his way through.

He learns they want welders at the shipyards. Our young Quincy friend knows nothing about welding, but he knows they have been running some night classes at the trade school. He takes this training, goes back to the shipyard, gets in the beginners' classification, starts simple welding.

After a few months, he finds his thoughts are challenged by the mysterious chemistry of molten metal beneath his torch. An older welder tells him just enough of the craft to make him realize how little he knows of this subject. The veteran tells him the Government is teaching the theory and practice of welding. Our Quincy friend speaks to his old high school principal about it, a letter of inquiry is sent to Commissioner Studebaker.

* * *

Back comes a letter recommending the Quincy lad to see Professor Douglas at M. I. T. who finds the boy is not ready for the welding course at Tufts, which is open to those having two years of college, plus shop experience. The young man needs principally higher mathematics and chemistry and is told where he can get both at a good night school.

"Our hero" invests some of his day-time earnings in night-time study and fifteen weeks later is back at the professor's desk. The need for topnotch welders has, in the meantime, become even more acute. Mr. Douglas gets him in the Tufts class for two three-hour periods for eighteen weeks.

The boy now steps to a better job at the shipyard. By this time he knows he wants to learn more. He again sees Professor Douglas who sends him to a physical metallurgy course where he studies the theory and use of temperature measurements, learns how to use the microscope, and something about metallography. Before he knows it, he is a fledgling metallurgist with a background of academic and shop experience.

Now, admittedly, this story is oversimplified. It doesn't stress the hard work involved. But it serves to hint at the opportunities; for it would be hard to find a locality where this training is not available. A letter to Commissioner Studebaker asking the name and address of the local Training Committee Chairman costs but 3 cents; the interview with that Chairman costs nothing. It doesn't hurt to try.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.